The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4711. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" *a valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Penn., an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon touch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and *sometimes* a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep, and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are *nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the Stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing*, &c., &c.

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—*cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat*, &c.

The use of the bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are *fluttering at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.*

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by occurrences of no moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon relieve the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents gradually wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then die. Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. *Mothers*, do not doubt this if you would save your child; in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOTICE.—It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are *especially* recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the invariable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours, truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke—A desperate case entirely cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this City, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease I was told by a friend that Hoofland's German Bitters had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From this time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be.

Respectfully yours, MARTHA CLARK,
Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

From Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

Gentlemen: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Bitters have been and are counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal depot No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New-York agency at

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Sherman's Mission to Mexico.

Gen. Sheridan's Letter on Mexican Affairs.

Official News from the Juarez Government.

The Delay in the Trial of Jefferson Davis.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO MEXICO.

Gen. SHERMAN had another interview with the President to-day, after the session of the Cabinet, at which he accepted the military diplomatic mission to Mexico, which I stated yesterday had been tendered to him. He will, therefore, leave for Ohio to-morrow, and, after arranging some private affairs, he will leave for Mexico probably within ten days, accompanied by Col. CAMPBELL, Minister to that Republic. The Administration is gratified at the prompt action of Gen. SHERMAN, and the hope is confidently entertained that the presence of an officer of such rank and distinction will be a sufficient indication of the earnestness of this Government in the measures it is taking to aid the restoration of the republic, and that it will render the actual presence of United States troops on Mexican soil unnecessary. Gen. SHERMAN's precise mission is both military and diplomatic. He goes to sustain Minister CAMPBELL in all the diplomatic relations which may be reëstablished, and empowered also with full discretion as to the use of military power in any emergency requiring it. The very important nature of this work is thus apparent, and the President is anxious that it not only shall be in safe and able hands, but that our representatives shall reach the scene of action as soon as possible. The name of Gen. GRANT was at first suggested as the proper person for this position of military envoy, but as he cannot well be spared from the pressing duties consequent upon the reorganization of the army, Gen. SHERMAN was selected, he having declined the tender of the War Department, which was made by the President. When the change does occur in the latter Department, it is altogether probable that Gen. GRANT will assume its duties.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Legation received to-day official dispatches, dated Chihuahua the 1st inst., containing the following information:

President JUAREZ issued a decree on the 28th ultimo, repealing the decree dated Monterey, Aug. 11, 1864, in which certain inducements were offered to foreigners who would emigrate to Mexico to join the Mexican army. Now the Mexican Government reserves to itself the right of fixing the terms on which it will accept the services of foreigners in every case, according to circumstances.

The official paper of the Mexican Government published Gen. MARTINEZ's report of the several successes obtained by the Liberal forces in the States of Sonora during the month of August last.

A communication from Gen. LOZADA is also published, showing that this General, who had at the beginning joined the French and MAXIMILIAN, is thoroughly disgusted with them, and has made up his mind to desert their cause. He advises his countrymen who have taken sides with the invaders to abandon that cause. This is a very great blow to MAXIMILIAN, as Gen. LOZADA was one of the main supporters of the Empire, and a man of much influence in his district.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S LATE LETTER ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Administration does not entirely approve the vigorous language of Gen. SHERIDAN's order so far as it applies to MAXIMILIAN and his French relations. Thus far all the intercourse with France on this subject has been of the most amicable nature, and there is neither intention or desire to interrupt them at the present moment. Everything promises to be accomplished without any bad feeling whatever, unless it be on the part of those bandits whom Gen. SHERIDAN very properly styles "buccaneers." The reports of Gen. SHERIDAN being relieved are coined and set afloat from New-Orleans, in the interest of enemies of the Government, and for the purpose of injuring the *status* of that officer.

GEN. ORTEGA AND THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans had applied to Gen. SHERIDAN for permission for Gen. ORTEGA to pass to Mexico.

The Mexican Consul sent to-day a dispatch to Minister ROMERO denying that charge. As Gen. ORTEGA intends to issue a *pronunciamiento* against the Mexican Government he cannot have the support of the Mexican officials.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS—WHY POSTPONED.

Judge UNDERWOOD left here to-day for Norfolk, Va., where he will hold a regular term of the United States District Court, commenced Nov. 1. On the 12th November he will open the District Court at Richmond. The next regular term of the United States Circuit Court for Virginia will begin on the fourth Monday of November at Richmond. Judge UNDERWOOD does not hesitate to assert that the sole obstacle in the way of the operation of the Court and the early trial of JEFF. DAVIS is the doubt about the legal allotment of Judges to the several circuits; a matter neglected by Congress when it passed the law reducing the number of Judges, and which cannot be remedied until Congress legislates further upon the subject. It is thus manifest that the trial of DAVIS must be postponed until the adjournment of the next term of the United States Supreme Court, which begins in December, and may last until April, as Chief Justice CHASE will, in all probability, be allotted to the Virginia Circuit.

THE WISCONSIN SHIP CANAL.

The authorities of the State of Wisconsin having filed in the General Land Office a list of lands inuring to the State under the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1866, to aid in constructing a ship canal to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the lands be prepared for approval to the State for that purpose. The Commissioner is now engaged in examining and adjusting the lists of selections, which comprise 200,000 acres.

COUNTERFEIT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

A package of $445 fractional currency was received at the Treasury Department to-day from Mobile for redemption. On being examined for redemption, $225 of the same, or more than half, was found to be of the most wretched counterfeit. The amount of fractional currency in circulation at the South is said to be almost incredible.

CONSULAR.

THOMAS PITMAN, Esq., of the District of Columbia, recently appointed Consul at the Island of St. Helena, left Washington to-day to take passage for Liverpool, *en route* to his post of duty.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters: C. L. SHREWSBURY, at Madison, Indiana, and JNO. P. MITCHELL at Leroy, N. Y.

The order appointing LYMAN SHELDON Postmaster at Webster, Mass., has been rescinded, and Mr. A. DAY continued.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

H. B. DENMAN, of Kansas, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency.

NAVAL.

Commander COLVOCORESSES and Lieut.-Commander ROWLAND have been detached from the United States sloop *St. Marys* and placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commander SIMPSON, commanding the United States steamer *Mohican*, announcing the arrival of that vessel on the 1st inst. at Barbadoes, W. I.

CHOLERA.

There have been several cases of Asiatic cholera during the past week. One of the victims was JACOB LOWENTHAL, a claim agent, who, it is said, contracted the disease in New-York, and was attacked with the premonitory symptoms shortly after his arrival here from that city on Saturday.

NATIONAL BANK OF MISSOURI.

The Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, has been changed to a National Bank, with the title of the "National Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis, and received its certificate of authority to-day. Its capital is $3,410,300. No circulation will be issued to this bank.

PARDONED.

The President has directed the issue of a warrant for the pardon of ERASTUS O. PARKER, who was convicted at the October term of 1862 of the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts of receiving and concealing money known to have been stolen, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

JAMES A. MORGAN, Esq., of Ohio, has been appointed by Secretary BROWNING as Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau. Mr. MORGAN has been chief examiner in the Pension Bureau for about four years.

THE FENIANS.

Another Large Meeting in Buffalo—The War Spirit Rampant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

In spite of the heavy rain storm, there was another large Fenian meeting held here last night, at the old Court-house. The feeling of indignation against the British authorities in Canada was intense.

The Fenian Senator MORRISON and others spoke, stirring the assemblage up to the highest degree of enthusiasm.

The Irish are recruiting men rapidly, and a large amount of money is being collected. Even the women are at work.

The war spirit is rampant.

Meeting at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Fenians of this city assembled in large numbers at the armory last evening. Great excitement was manifested over the news from Toronto and Washington. Many of those who participated in the Buffalo expedition were present.

Head Centre FITZGERALD mustered into the Fenian service four full companies of men.

Arrangements have been completed for uniforming and arming as many men as may be mustered into the service in this city.

The Assizes at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The assizes commenced yesterday. True bills of indictment were found against the Fenian prisoners here.

The Fenians at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 30.

The various Fenian circles of this city held an enthusiastic meeting to-night, denouncing the British Government, and calling upon the United States to interfere in behalf of LYNCH and MCMAHON.

The Fenian Prisoners at Cornwall, Canada—Sentence of Outlawry.

CORNWALL, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Hon. JOHN HILLIARD CAMERON, Crown Counsel, has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take the three Fenians from here to Toronto, to be tried with those now at Toronto. The Crown Counsel also moved for the sentence of outlawry against MIKE MURPHY and the other Fenians, who escaped by breaking jail. The names of those sent to Toronto are KEYS, HARTWELL and KELLY.

A Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood of Philadelphia, held at Logan Hall this evening, to express their sentiments on the conviction and sentence of Col. LYNCH and Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by JAMES GIBBONS, Chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The conviction and sentence of death passed on Col. B. LYNCH and Rev. JOHN MCMAHON, in a Canadian Court, is another evidence of the vindictive and brutal spirit of perfidious Britain, and in keeping with that bloody code of laws that has been inflicted by her usurpations on the people of Ireland during the last 700 years; and

Whereas, Chief-Justice WILSON, one of the representatives of British Royalty on this continent, in passing sentence read a lecture, full of that cant and hypocrisy peculiar to English philanthropy on the heinous crime of making war on a people who never did them any harm, while the Government he represents has been making relentless, bloody and exterminating war on the people of Ireland for generations; a people who never injured England; on the contrary, educated her ignorant Kings when her people were buried in Saxon barbarism; and

Whereas, The learned Judge, while filled with holy horror at the so-called crime of Col. LYNCH and others, forgot in his zeal the aid and comfort given by his Government to dissolve this Union and overthrow this Government, he forgot the depredations of the *Alabama*, the St. Albans raid and the other infamous machinations worthy of that malignant hate evinced by England since the formation of this Government; and

Whereas, The invasion of Ireland in the year 1169 by English freebooters, whereby cities, villages and hamlets were committed to the flames and the inhabitants put to the sword or driven to caves and mountain fastnesses, was a crime committed against all law, human and divine, and every generation of our race since that melancholy event has protested against that invasion with arms in their hands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing fact, the invasion of British territory by the Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, was a legitimate act of war on the part of an oppressed people; that the time to strike and where to strike is a question of policy, whether it be seizing the colonies of the oppressor or sweeping her commerce from the seas, it was the assertion of this God-given right to regain their long lost liberties and restore their ancient nationality, that nerved the arm of the Fenian soldier to strike to the dust the hated flag of England on Limestone Ridge.

Resolved, That we look on the trials, convictions and sentences passed on Col. LYNCH and others as a challenge to the Irishmen of America, and, we accept it in the spirit intended; and we pledge our lives, liberty and sacred honor to meet the issue as becomes a race that never accepted the yoke of the Norman robber.

VIRGINIA.

The National Express Company Reorganized.

RICHMOND, VA., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The National Express Company was reorganized to-day. The new directors are: Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond; W. H. Perot, of Baltimore; J. Carter Marbury, of Georgetown; Col. M. G. Harman, of Staunton, Va.; R. P. Zimmerman, of Atlanta; W. H. Webb, of New-York; J. Foley, of Baltimore; William Levers, of Baltimore, and Lewis Norvell, of Lynchburg. Mr. PEROT will be President in place of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. A further requisition of ten per cent. upon the stockholders will be made and payment inforced.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth states the following as the complete official vote for Governor: GEARY, 307,274; CLYMER, 290,096. GEARY's majority, 17,178. Total vote, 597,370.

Execution Warrant—Cholera at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Governor has signed a warrant for the execution, on Tuesday, December 4, of PETER BOTA, for the murder of his wife.

There was a fatal case of cholera here yesterday.

A Prisoner Attempts Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

JAMES LEWIS, who is confined in jail here charged with the murder of Rev. J. C. RICHMOND, attempted to commit suicide in his cell this afternoon with a razor. He now lies in a critical condition.

The New-York Conference Temperance Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The New-York Conference Temperance Convention assembled here to-day. In consequence of the storm, but fifty delegates have arrived; more, however, are expected to-morrow. This afternoon was devoted to matters of a business character, together with discussions on different questions bearing on the subject of temperance. This evening an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. FOSS, pastor of the St. Paul's M. E. church, New-York City. The Convention will close its labors tomorrow.

CANADA.

A Dinner to Mr. Cartier—Important Political Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A dinner was given to-night to Mr. CARTIER, the Lower Canada Premier, by his Montreal constituents. About three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Mayor of the City, Mr. HAINES, filled the Chair. Among those present, in addition to the guest of the evening, were Hon. Mr. MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture, Hon. JOHN ROSE, C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Grand Trunk Railroad; Gen. Sir JNO. MITCHEL, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in British North America; Gen. LINDSAY, commander of the forces in Lower Canada. Mr. CARTIER made a long speech in vindication of his political career. Mr. MCGEE gave an eloquent address on the subject of British American Confederation, replying to the arguments against it in Hon. JOSEPH HOWE's pamphlet. Gen. Sir JOHN MICHAEL, in a spirited speech, urged the importance of encouraging the volunteer movement and the necessity of fortifications, especially at Montreal. He said Canadians should be in a position not to be afraid of the frowns of a powerful neighbor, and argued that if Montreal was properly fortified, it could easily resist a besieging army of 15,000 men. He guarded himself against its being supposed that he meant that the neighboring Republic was actually threatening Canada; but he wished Canada to be in a position to be independent of the United States.

The dinner party broke up about 1 A. M.

A Dinner to the Confederation Delegates.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A grand dinner was given to the English Confederation Delegates last night. Speeches were made by Hon. J. A. MCDONALD, Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL and others, all in the interest of the Confederation.

The speeches were remarkable for the absence of any allusions to the Fenians and to Secretary SEWARD's letter.

BALTIMORE.

Gov. Swann and the Police Commissioners—The Trial Nearly Closed.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The trial of the Police Commissioners continued to-day.

The witnesses summoned for the defence were present in large numbers. The trial was continued up to 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned until 5 o'clock, with the intention of holding a night session.

It is expected that the case will be brought to a termination by to-morrow night. The evidence went to prove that the boxes used at the late election were the same as used for several years past; that boxes for rejected votes were sent to all the Wards, and that 27 were returned with rejected votes.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Rebuilding the Levees—Gen. Ortega Sails for Brazos—His Views on Sheridan's Letter—He Insists on his Claims to the Presidency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Sailed, steamer *Oriental*, for Boston.

The Board of Levee Commissioners have issued proposals to build 1,200,000 feet of levee.

Gen. ORTEGA, who has been here for some days, left this evening per steamer *St. Mary* for Brazos, St. Jago. He refuses to regard himself as included in Gen. SHERIDAN's denunciation, in his letter on Mexican affairs to Gen. SEDGWICK. He insists upon his constitutional claims to the Presidency of the Republic. He says if he could think that Gen. SHERIDAN thought of setting aside the Constitution of Mexico, or deciding upon titles to authority under it, he would formally protest against his assumption.

Gen. SHERIDAN leaves to-morrow morning for Texas.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Fight with the Indians in Arizona—Arrival of a Whaler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

An Arizona letter dated Oct. 12, says a scouting party from Fort McDowell killed and wounded fifteen male Indians, and captured two squaws and seven children.

The American-built steamer *Huquang* was burned Aug. 19, at Kaikang, China.

The steamer *Del Norte*, from Crescent City, brings $7,600 in treasure.

The bark *Camilla*, from the Arctic Ocean, brings seven hundred barrels of oil and twelve thousand pounds of bone.

JAPAN.

Chosin's Successes Over the Tycoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Japanese advices, *via* Shanghai, Sept. 8, confirm previous reports of the considerable success which CHOSIN had obtained over the Tycoon, who made a descent on Chosin Territory, but was caught in a defile and routed with heavy loss. CHOSIN retrieved the losses suffered at the beginning of the struggle, and had crossed into Dllokura, gaining a signal victory over the force under the command of HOSHIN, uncle of the Tycoon.

COLORADO.

The Ute Indians at Fort Garland.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Advices from Fort Garland, Colorado, dated Oct. 11, says that a portion of the Ute Indians have come in and surrendered to Gen. CARSON, the commandant of the Post. It is feared, however, that the surrender was only for the purpose of getting their annuities, and that they will renew their depredations after receiving them.

THE WEATHER.

Effects of the Storm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The heavy southwest wind which had prevailed here for twelve hours increased to a furious gale between 12 and 1 o'clock, to-day. The tide was unprecedentedly high. Wharves were covered and cellars filled with water. Six or eight vessels broke adrift in the harbor and were more or less damaged. Two buildings were unroofed and three unfinished buildings blown down.

In Lonsdale the roof was torn off the storehouse of the Lonsdale Company, and large trees were prostrated.

In Newport the tide swept over Long Wharf. The wall of the Old Colony Railroad Depot was blown down.

The embankment of the Bristol (R. I.) Railroad was washed away so badly as to stop the trains for two or three hours.

No loss of life is reported.

The Storm at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A severe southwest gale has prevailed here all day. Several walls in the burnt district which were being rebuilt, have been blown down. The steamer *Katahdin* has put in here for a harbor. The steamer *City of Richmond* returned to Rockland. Both the New-York boats are here, also both the International steamers. No disasters are yet reported. The shipping in the harbor are riding out the gale well.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The schooner *Wave*, Capt. KEENE, of and from Portland, for Norwalk, with stone, sprung aleak on Sunday night and sunk 12 miles W. N. W. of Cape Porpoise. The crew took to the boats, saving only their clothing, landed at Kennebunk, and arrived here last evening.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

A heavy southeast storm, with a high wind, is prevailing here.

The steamer *Ashland*, for New-York, remains in the Roads. The steamer *Montreal*, for Portland, which started last night, returned. The steamer *Eastern City*, for Bath, is at anchor in Gloucester harbor. The steamer *Lewiston*, from Portland, arrived here at 10:30 this morning. No marine disasters are reported.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Ex-Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor Visits Jefferson Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Ex-Rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR arrived this morning from Washington on a visit to JEFF. DAVIS. He remained in the fort all day, and went North to-night.

Billiards in Boston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The match at Bumstead Hall to-night for $1,000, between JOHN MCDEVITT, of New-York, and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of this city, was won by the former very easily. The game was one thousand five hundred points up, played on a full-sized four-pocket Phelan & Collender table. MCDEVITT scored 1,500 to GOLDTHWAIT's 925. The average of the winner was 25¾. His best runs were 409, 234 and 195. GOLDTHWAIT's best run was 169.

Railroad Accident.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Albany train due at Peekskill about 9 o'clock this morning, ran off the track two miles south of Peekskill, owing to the washing away of the track by the storm. Three cars were thrown from the track. No passengers were seriously injured. Both tracks will be obstructed for several hours.

The Cholera in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

There were a few cases of cholera here to-day, most of them occurring to people recently from Cincinnati.

No News by Atlantic Cable Yesterday.

The storm prostrated the telegraph wires east of Portland, Me., and in consequence we have no Cable news.

The Steamer San Francisco.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *San Francisco*, from Greytown, Nicaragua, for New-York, with 776 passengers, put in here to-day for coal. She will resume her voyage to-morrow.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

The Police Commissioners Imbroglio—Legal Aspects of the Question—State of Affairs.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The misrepresentation so industriously circulated by many of the Northern and Western journals in regard to the trial of the Police Commissioners of this city, now going on before the Governor of the State, has been distinguished by so many palpable falsehoods and inconsistencies, that it strikes me a fair expose of the whole matter may have a good effect by correcting erroneous impressions and softening down asperities already inflamed to a dangerous extent. As the common sentiment of our citizens, however, pervading all classes, except the small minority who were successful in the recent municipal election, and are now interested in the continuation of the present Board of Police, in view of the coming State election, I would be doing injustice to them and the conservative feeling in the North, did I not disclaim at the very threshold of my remarks, any intention of making this statement as a *defence*, which the North, sitting in judgment, have any right to hear or to determine. It is a matter connected with our own domestic police, and if the States have any rights at all, they surely have exclusive jurisdiction over all such cases, without question and without appeal.

On the 10th of the present month there was an election held for municipal officers, which, in a city numbering some 25,000 voters, as disclosed by the registration then completed, and at a fair estimate at least 35,000, and including those who were not registered, resulted in the election of the Radical Mayor and City Council by a majority of some 3,000, the whole vote polled being not quite 8,000. Under the first registration of voters in this city there were about 10,000 votes registered. Under the registration of the present year there were about 25,000 registered. The Attorney-General of the State rendered an opinion, which I do not propose to discuss, that the first registry, and not the amended registry of the present year, applied to the municipal election. The best legal talent of the State was against him in that opinion, but the Judges of Election, who are appointed by the Board of Police, determined to adopt it as the rule of their action at the polls. It was accordingly adopted, and the consequence was that but about 8,000 people, as above stated, voted.

It will be noticed that the first registry contained 10,000 names. There was a deficit here then of 2,000 names. This is explained by the fact that many persons between the first and second registration changed their residences from one ward to another. And although provision is made for such transfers in the Registry Law, it was practically annulled by the opinion of the Attorney-General; and the consequence was that a person applying to vote in the ward in which he then resided, and to which he had recently been transferred was answered by the Judges of Election that they had no record of him; that his name was not in the old registry list, by which they were exclusively guided, and if failing to get his rights there, he went to his old ward where he was originally registered, and demanded that his ballot should be received, the response was, you have lost your residence here, and beside have been transferred to another ward. Take the case for example of Hon. J. M. FRAZIER, present Speaker of the House of Delegates. He had been registered in the Ninth Ward. He moved afterward to the Nineteenth Ward. These wards were not in the same Legislative District. Upon applying at the polls in the Nineteenth Ward to vote, and where he had been recently registered upon a transfer from the Ninth, he was told that his name was not upon the list, and that he could not vote. Had he attempted to vote in the Ninth Ward, he would have been guilty of illegal voting, and punished by imprisonment, as he had lost his residence there and acquired it elsewhere. He voted nowhere. Like Mahomet's coffin he was suspended between heaven and earth, with a local habitation in neither.

Now in the case of rejected votes, such as his, or rejected for any other reason, the Judges are required under the Special Election Laws of this State, applicable to the city, to keep a rejected box, as it is called, for the reception of all such votes; so that in case of a contest, or the legality of the election being called into question in any way, in determining the result of which these votes might play an important part, they will be ready at hand, and in proper custody. At nearly every election precinct of this city—there being eighty in all—there was an omission to provide this "rejected box;" and where the requirement was complied with it was in the shape of a candle-box, or cigar-box, without the requirements of security demanded by the law, and, indeed, only used in mockery of it. In the code of Maryland, Public Local Law, with Baltimore City, Art. 4, Sec. 216, the Judges of Election are appointed by the Board of Police; and the legal qualification presented in the language of the act is, that it shall be the duty of the said Board "to nominate and appoint three discreet persons" for each election precinct in the city.

The evidence taken and now being taken before the Governor, discloses the regard paid by the Board to this requirement of the law, revealing, in its disgusting details, that rumsellers and brandy-house keepers in one section of the city had such a run upon the favor of the Board, that all other "discreet" persons residing there were for the time excluded. But I am not going into the evidence. I am merely trying to give you the provisions of our statutes applicable to this case.

The power of appointment of the Judges of Election is given to the Board in Section 205, Art. 4, and same general title as above. For the appointment of murderers and bullies, both Judges and special-policemen, on the day of election; for the refusal to provide the "rejected box"—for the designation of partisans of one political character to act as Judges exclusively, when the custom has always been to allow one party one Judge at least; for the removal of police officers for their political opinions, which the Board are sworn not to do, both by the original Act creating the Board, and the Amended Act of 1862, Chapter 131, Sec. 42—the Board were arraigned for trial on a general charge of official misconduct, before the Governor. By the 1st Section of the Act creating the Board, and numbered in the Code 806, the Board could only be removed for official misconduct "by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly." When the General Assembly, therefore, was not in session, there was no power authorized to remove the Board. This was clearly a *casus omissus*, and the Legislature amended the act. (In supplement to code, art. 4, title City of Baltimore, section 42,) by providing that "for official misconduct any of the Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, (the same provision as before,) or by the Governor during the recess thereof."

At this time there is a recess of the General Assembly. In the code of General Laws, under the title of Governor, Art. 42 and sections 13, 14 and 15, full provision is made by which parties charged with official misconduct, and whom the Governor has the power to suspend or remove, may be summoned, tried and removed, and for the payment of the costs accruing in the trial, &c., &c. Now that is the law upon the subject. The evidence of official misconduct must of course be judged of by the Governor.

But before the parties were even summoned to appear before him, Mr. FORNEY made his appearance here, and after a full conference with his co-conspirators in our midst, wrote off to his paper an inflammatory letter, in which he charged that the city and State were about to be handed over to rebels, and calling upon the "boys in blue" to precipitate themselves upon us at once. Immediately upon the publication of his letter, an organization of the "boys in blue" was started here for the purpose of resisting the Governor before he had made even a move in the matter. They expected to intimidate him, but they have found that he was composed of that kind of metal which does not readily yield to any pressure where the honor and the dignity of the State over which he so gracefully presides are at stake.

But one word in regard to turning the State over to rebels. The Congressional District in which the writer resides includes the thirteen upper wards of the city. And the candidates before the people are Gen. CHAS. E. PHELPS, the present representative in Congress, and JOSEPH J. STEWART, member of the "Bread and Butter Brigade," out of which he did not resign like DANA, HAMLIN and others, but was rather peremptorily mustered out. He had done gallant service for a period of about three years, first as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, and at the time of his discharge, with, it is said, too much butter upon his bread, as Assessor for the Third District. Gen. PHELPS belonged to that brigade of heroes who distinguished themselves in GRANT's overland march from the Rapidan to the James; was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, captured by the enemy, and afterward recaptured by Gen. SHERIDAN.

Gen. PHELPS is one of the rebels that we propose to hand over the State to at the coming election, and Mr. STEWART is one of the Union men that we propose shall stay, as he always has done, at home.

In the Second Congressional District, the candidates are the present representative, Mr. THOMAS, and STEVENSON ARCHER, Esq. Mr. ARCHER though never in the army, has been a Union man from the beginning of our troubles and never flinched. The Second District includes the balance of the City not comprised in the Third District. There are no candidates therefore for Congress in the City, whose loyalty is not of the most unquestioned character, at least on the Conservative side of the house. I could not speak so confidently of the Radical candidates. As to the Legislature I know of no candidates who have been or are now "rebels." They are all of them men who are opposed to the dominant party in Congress. That is the sum of their offence. The Conservative candidate for the Comptrollership of the Treasury, is Col. WM. LEONARD who served in our army, was captured by the rebels and was imprisoned in Libby, where he remained for six months. In the Fourth Congressional District, Col. W. P. MAULSBY is the Conservative candidate—a man who distinguished himself as the Colonel of a Maryland regiment in the brigade of Gen. LOCKWOOD, at the battle of Gettysburgh, and who was among the first to resist secession in this State. I could increase the list, but have not the time. I have only a word more to say, and that is that the difference between the registered vote in the city stated at 25,000, and the actual vote of the city estimated at 35,000; that the difference of 10,000 would cover all the so-called rebels in the city. WINTER DAVIS always claimed that there was a vast majority of Union men in the city. Yours, &c., UNION.

MICHIGAN.

The Approaching Election—Political Aspects—Railroad Travel—A Gale.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The election in Michigan for Governor, State officers and members of Congress comes off on the 7th of November, the same day as that of New-York. The contest is earnest and excited, owing more to the general interest felt by the people at large in the present critical, not to say alarming, situation of public affairs, than to any serious doubts as to the result. The State is strongly Republican, and there will be a clean sweep made, as in Iowa, the Democracy not electing a single member the Fortieth Congress. As United States Senators HOWARD and CHANDLER have both been stumping the State, and have been very bitter in their denunciations of the Philadelphia Union Convention and President JOHNSON, a result such as I have anticipated will be claimed by the ultra Radicals as another verdict of the people in their favor. But the truth is, that here, as in New-York, the Democratic Party hold to their "old Bourbon policy" of never learning or forgetting anything; there has been no middle ground for Conservative Republicans to occupy; the choice is between the Chicago Platform Party and the Radicals, and thousands of voters who will help to swell the majority of the successful party are as far from favoring the mad and wicked course of their Senators in Congress as those who openly denounce it. Everyone at all conversant with the state of public sentiment in the Southern States knows that not one of them will adopt the pending Constitutional Amendments as they now stand. As to the third section of the Amendment—excluding from any place of political trust, whether in Congress, under the Federal Government, or in their own States, of every person who has engaged "in insurrection or rebellion," having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it hardly seems as though the framers of it could have expected that those who are to be immediately affected by its provisions should voluntarily give it their assent. They will choose the smaller evil of non-representation in Congress, and as there is no probability that the Congressional majority will change its *ultimatum*, we must patiently wait for the much desired consummation of a restored Union.

A very large portion of the through travel is now being absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada. Through tickets to Boston have been reduced to $12, and to New-York the fare is now lower than by any other line. It has been reported that the Great Western Railroad from here to Suspension Bridge was about to reduce their through rates so as to compete with the Grand Trunk, but as yet no change has been made. The action of the Grand Trunk Company is highly popular, as may be supposed, with the traveling community. The hotel proprietors should follow the example of the railroad companies, as their extravagant charges have been borne with patience by a long-suffering public, and their profits have been greater than those of any other class of business men.

The violent gale of Sunday night, which continued with little interruption during Monday and Tuesday, it was feared would prove destructive to some of the many vessels now on the upper lakes. As the season of lake navigation is drawing to a close, an unusual number of vessels are afloat laden with grain; the total number of bushels afloat is roughly estimated at two and a half millions. Up to this time no very serious disasters are known to have occurred, and there is good reason now to believe that the fleet will come out unscathed. The weather is becoming colder, with some indications of a coming snow-storm, and it is doubtful if many vessels will be able to make another return trip between Chicago and Buffalo this season.

The demand for flour for eastern shipment is much in excess of the ability of millers to supply. Michigan flour manufactured from No. 1 white wheat, being equal if not superior to any other description, always commands the highest price in the New-York market. The lumber trade is very prosperous, and this remark may be applied to business generally.

UTAH.

The Mormon Conference—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866.

The semi-annual Mormon General Conference came off in this city commencing on Saturday, 6th, and concluding on Monday, 8th—three days—not quite so long as it sometimes is, but perhaps the exceedingly fine weather which prevailed made the farmers and others want to hurry home to prepare for the Winter coming.

There was a very large gathering to this Conference from all parts of the Territory, quite a respectable representation from the extreme south, below the "rim of the Basin," where they raise cotton and semi-tropical fruit, and according to the talk of many who assembled they had a "good time" together. The various speakers were BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, D. H. WELLS, ORSON HYDE, JOHN TAYLOR, WILFORD WOODRUFF, ERASTUS SNOW, GEORGE A. SMITH, JOSEPH YOUNG and LEVI W. HANCOCK. BRIGHAM gave out for a text for the other speakers to expatiate upon, "The work of the Lord commenced in these days." The subjects chiefly spoken on were, that the doctrines now taught in the Mormon Church were the same as those taught by JOSEPH SMITH, the founder of the movement; that BRIGHAM YOUNG was his appointed successor in the leadership of the Mormon people; that Mormonism would go along victoriously, and triumph over all opposition; the necessity of faithfulness, obedience and humility; the "judgments" that would fall on all nations which rejected Mormonism; the errors and insufficiency of other churches of modern Christendom; grog-shops, gambling houses, houses of feminine accommodation, claim-jumping and a few others of minor importance.

The chief event of the Conference was BRIGHAM's two-hours' speech or sermon on Sunday afternoon. He commenced by contrasting Mormonism with other religions extant—of course, vastly to the advantage of the former. He soon passed on to the settlement of the Territory by the Mormon people, the early history of the Territory, the peace and simplicity of those primitive days. He then very readily came down to the present time, when some of the "Gentiles" were very anxious to introduce and sustain liquor-stores and gambling, and put it to the vote whether or not such institutions should be tolerated in the city, which, of course, was carried in the negative. BRIGHAM enlarged considerably on the evils of drunkenness, gambling and cognate vices, intimating that but few persons in the community were guilty of them, and the decent sort of people of all creeds would unite in suppressing the institutions that favored them, for the general good. The claim-jumpers, of which a few have appeared in Utah of late, came in for a liberal share of attention, and the sentiments expressed regarding those gentlemen, and favorably received by the congregation, were decidedly uncomplimentary to them.

BRIGHAM then went into some details respecting the (Nauvoo) SMITH family, to show that they had "gone astray" from the "right way" of Mormonism; that "EMMA," the original Prophet's wife, was ever of a jealous and aspiring and willful disposition, and, even during the life of her first husband, did many things which could by no means be ecclesiastically approbated.

During the Conference, BRIGHAM and HEBER C. KIMBALL and GEORGE A. SMITH said considerable on the topics of the succession to the leadership of the Mormon Church, made vacant by the death of SMITH in 1844, maintaining that he duly conferred that distinction and responsibility upon BRIGHAM YOUNG and the "Twelve Apostles" who stuck to him. It was also maintained that the original "prophet" SMITH, introduced the system of polygamy in the Mormon Church, and practiced that system himself, and that his brother HYRUM, who was killed with him, did likewise, though only after a severe mental struggle, he being much opposed to it at first, though he became finally convinced that it was all right, exactly.

These latter subjects were doubtless dwelt upon with more than ordinary fullness, and at great length to counteract the influence of the Smith family at Nauvoo and the religious organization of which the present JOSEPH SMITH, son of the "prophet," is the leader, as another son, ALEXANDER, was lately in this city lecturing in favor of the claims of his brother, "young JOSEPH."

The Conference closed on Monday quite unexpectedly, as it was generally presumed it would last another day, or half a day at least. I have not heard of anything of the missionary business, or anything else in the executive line, being done during the Conference.

In reference to the divorce of the HAYNES, referred to in my last, a divorce was granted in the Summer by the Probate Court of this county, but without a hearing from Mr. HAYNE. After he was heard from, the former decree was confirmed.

In reference to the *Vedette* newspaper, also referred to in my last, it appears that the institution has not been sold, but that it has been on the sell for a long time is well known, and various negotiations in that respect have been entered into, but none consummated.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

THOMAS and CYRUS CARLYLE, who reside in Webster County, Kentucky, have been arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, charged with the murder of Lieut. HAMPTON, formerly of the Union Army, on the 26th of July. Lieut. HAMPTON was taken from his house in Indiana, a short distance below Owensboro, by a party of men from the Kentucky shore, and was either killed as they brought him across the river, or on the Kentucky shore. The cause of the murder was said to be that HAMPTON, when Lieutenant in the U. S. A., had a man named LINDSEY shot in Kentucky, on a charge of being a guerrilla.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Courier* of the 27th inst., contains the following curious announcement: "Last evening a lady asked for epsom salts at a drug store in this city. An inexperienced clerk filled the order as he supposed correctly, but he made the serious mistake of giving her oxalic acid instead of epsom salts. As the lady is unknown we are requested to give this public notice, warning her that if she takes the oxalic acid it will surely kill her.

Mr. JONATHAN TOWNSEND, of Haynesville, N. J., a drover and fruit-dealer, was robbed at Pittsburgh, Penn., Oct. 27, of $4,300 in a horse-car, or while entering a railroad train to return East. He had closely wrapped the money in a piece of newspaper, and placed it in his left-trousers pocket. The pocket was cut, and he did not discover his loss until he had taken his seat in the car.

Memphis, in 1852, had a population of between 12,000 and 13,000. The *Avalanche* states that in 1860 the lowest estimate of the number of inhabitants was 40,000—an increase of 250 per cent. over the census of 1852, in eight years. The general estimate now is that the population will number at least 60,000, some placing it as high as 70,000.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* states that outrages by negroes are frequent in that vicinity, and that no arrests are made. It calls upon the authorities to reorganize the militia under the new laws, to provide workhouses for the indolent, and to see to it that punishment certainly follows the commission of crime.

A warehouse containing powder, in Roma, Texas, blew up on the 3d of October, and a house near by was leveled with the ground. A Mr. ALEXANDER was buried in the ruins of the former, and died within a few hours after being taken out.

The grasshopper invasion, reported on the Great Plains for some weeks, is said to have reached the northern boundary of Texas, though not the settlements. They are too late to do any damage to the crop.

Markets by Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Receipts of week 3,100 bales; sales 2,060—to-day 340 bales Strict Middlings 35c.; market steady.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON firmer; Middling 35.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

COTTON stiff; sales 580; Middlings 36c.

IS THERE ANY POWER OF MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN STATE ELECTIONS?

The Idea of Martial in Civil Affairs—The President no Right to Interfere—Constitutional Provisions on this Subject—The Legislature of Maryland Alone has the Power to Make a Call—The Case one of Mere Rebellion.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Oct. 26, 1866.

The following paragraph appears in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington to the New-York papers:

"The Commissioners are confident that their action will be sanctioned by the Court. Gen. CANBY has had an interview with them and with Mayor CHAPMAN, and said that if the police should be unable to preserve order he should not hesitate to declare the city under martial law."

The above paragraph suggests one of the crude ideas floating round the country, which furnish evidence (of what I have affirmed since the commencement of the rebellion,) that we are in a state of revolution. What right has Gen. CANBY to declare martial law because order is not preserved in Baltimore? It is no matter whether he made the above remark or not. This idea is afloat in the country, and in the minds of men who are supposed to have sense and intelligence. When the Missouri delegation of Blairites waited on the President and asked for military interference in Missouri, we are informed the President made no direct answer, but took the matter under advisement. Now, I should be glad to know, and will be thankful for the information, how the President gets any power, under the Constitution and laws, to interfere in State elections when there is no insurrection or violence? And if there be, how he is to interfere except in the manner prescribed by law? Whether the Governor of Maryland has or has not the power to try the Police Commissioners of Baltimore is no business of the United States Government. Suppose the Governor of Maryland tries and turns out the Police Commissioners, how is he going to get them out except by process of the Courts? It is a civil case, not a military one. Is the Governor going to call out the militia before the Courts have exhausted their power? There is no way of creating violence in Baltimore except the Governor does it himself; and till there is violence, the President and the military have no right to interfere. That is a plain case, but before I examine it, let us refer to the Louisiana case. The President is held responsible for the Louisiana massacre, because he held Louisiana under military control. The excuse for that is that Louisiana was one of the States in rebellion, and Congress had not restored it to its original normal condition. To my mind, the President's military action in Louisiana is conclusive against his whole theory of reconstruction. If Louisiana is a State, he has no right of military interference. But that question is not now important; for the public will settle it. The case of Maryland and Missouri is important, for we may be hurried into bloodshed before we know it. Now observe two facts: 1. Maryland and Missouri never did secede, and were never Confederate States. 2. The President has proclaimed the war ended and peace restored. Therefore, Maryland and Missouri are no more subjects of martial law than are Ohio and Indiana. I should like to know what would be said to a President of the United States who should declare Cincinnati and Indianapolis under martial law, because a Board of Police Commissioners acted illegally? I don't think he will do it in a hurry unless he courts the fate of CHARLES STUART; and I don't think he will try it in Missouri, unless he is prepared to see his officers run faster than our men did at Bull Run. I assume that we are now at peace. If we are, then we must be governed by the Constitution and laws. What power does the Constitution and laws give the President to interfere by military force with State laws? The Constitution has three paragraphs only relating to this subject:

1. The President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. In *war* this is an almost illimitable power, because the objects of war may make it necessary to declare martial law in any place whatever. But I assume that we are at peace, and in peace no such power exists.

2. Congress has power to declare war, and to call out the militia to "execute the *laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.*" Under this power they have a right to declare when, and in what manner the army and the militia may be employed for this purpose. Accordingly, laws have been enacted directing the mode in which the military force shall be employed to suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

3. Section 4, Article 4. The United States guarantees each State a republican form of government; and "on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive," (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

Now, observe that this case does not occur till there is domestic violence, and that the Governor cannot constitutionally call for that assistance if the Legislature can be called together. Mark,—for it is all important,—the power of the Governor to call for this assistance does not occur in a mere recess of the Legislature; but only when the Legislature cannot be convened. Now, it is perfectly notorious that the Legislature of Maryland can be convened in twenty-four hours, and therefore the Governor has no right to call for assistance, nor the President to give it, till the Legislature of Maryland is convened. If there be found insurrection, or invasion, then the President can interfere, under the United States laws, as Mr. LINCOLN did. But the only case which can occur in Baltimore is that of domestic resistance, and the President has no right to interfere till the Legislature of Maryland calls for it. This is the whole case. But, will there be violence? Not unless the Governor makes it. He is the only man who wants to make violence. I take it the Mayor, Council, and Police Commissioners of Baltimore have too much sense to commit any violence for the benefit of their enemies. They have the power in their own hands, and they should keep it and use it discreetly. The object in view is to keep rebels from voting, which, by the laws of Maryland, they have no right to do. This is the *gist* of the whole matter. Practically, so far as the Governor or President act on the question they act on the rebel side. Every intelligent man understands this, and it seems to me it is little less than madness for mere executive officers to defy the public opinion of the country.

The verdict of the people is that rebels shall not exercise power, and is there any man so stupid as not to see it? The war commenced in the streets of Baltimore, and it may end there. It will be wise in the President to adhere to the very letter of the Constitution and the laws. It will be still wise, in the Governor of Maryland not to provoke the wrath of the loyal people. I affirm again, there is no constitutional power in the President to interfere with Maryland officers and elections, till the Legislature of Maryland calls for such interference.

You observe that I have not touched at all upon the legality or illegality of the proceedings in the case of the Police Commissioners. That is a civil question, to be determined by civil law. If the Governor decides to turn them out, and they won't go, he has the writ of *quo warranto* and the modes of legal proceedure. Why should he go to the President for help? And what has the President got to do with a civil question about oofficers in Maryland? And what has General CANBY got to do with martial law in Baltimore, till the President is legally called upon for assistance? The men now in executive power hold it by a frail tenure, and they should remember the fate of Phaeton, when he attempted to drive the Chariot of the Sun.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Suit to Recover Pay for Filling Up the War Quota of the City of Boston—The Burrill Claim—Political Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1866.

The case of CHARLES BURRILL against the City of Boston, comes up in our Courts in a few weeks. The magnitude of the sum involved in this claim attaches to it great importance as well as the nature of the law points growing out of it. The suit involves $816,125, with interest from May, 1864. The plaintiff claims this sum is due him for procuring naval enlistments placed to the credit of the City of Boston, founded upon an agreement made between Mr. BURRILL and the City of Boston, on the 31st of May, 1864. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor, signed an instrument in writing that in consideration of Mr. BURRILL'S obtaining credits upon the quota of the city, he, the Mayor, acting as an agent of the city, would pay to BURRILL $125 per man for each and every full man reënlisted upon said quota, the money to be paid to Mr. BURRILL whenever he presented to the Mayor official certificates from the proper authority showing that such credits had been given. Mr. BURRILL claims that, in accordance with this agreement, he obtained 6,529 men, which were credited as 15,673 one year's full men, which, at $125 apiece, amounts to $816,125. In due time Mr. BURRILL, having faithfully performed his part of the contract, rendered his account against the city. The city laughed at Mr. BURRILL'S presumption, and treated the claim as a joke. It alleged that Mr. BURRILL had no claim whatever; that the men in question were placed to the quota of the city by the action of certain Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to adjust the quotas. When the case came up in the Supreme Judicial Court last April, the city, by its counsel, put in a general denial of facts, holding that they did not owe Mr. BURRILL the sum mentioned, or any part of it, and that Mr. BURRILL never furnished the men as agreed to.

It will be remembered that in May, 1864, there was an urgent necessity for procuring volunteers. It was very difficult at this time to procure men, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, appreciating the crisis, exercised themselves with great diligence to avoid a draft. Accidentally the city authorities ran against Mr. BURRILL, who had previously had a good deal of experience and success in raising volunteers. It was discovered that Mr. BURRILL was just the man they wanted. With him and his energy they immediately congratulated themselves in advance with having escaped a draft, so confident were they that Mr. BURRILL would raise, by hook or by crook, the required number of men. The City Council held secret meetings, at which the whole subject was canvassed, resulting in the agreement already alluded to between Mr. BURRILL and the Mayor. Upon these conditions Mr. BURRILL went to work in good faith, and finally accomplished the large service he had undertaken to do. Anterior to this transaction Congress had enacted a law in regard to naval credits. Mr. BURRILL had worked hard and long in the lobby to secure the passage of that law, and upon its becoming a law he took advantage of it. To ascertain the exact number of men who had enlisted in the navy, belonging to the City of Boston, was a difficult matter to do. An effort had been previously made by the Mayor to accomplish this result, and up to the time of the dating of the contract he had failed; and it was therefore that this contract was made by Mayor LINCOLN with Mr. BURRILL, because the latter gentleman possessed the requisite qualifications in this direction. On the 20th of June following, Mr. BURRILL succeeded, after a vast amount of labor and at great expense, in obtaining the list of names. He then duly presented them to the City of Boston. Boston accepted them, the quota was filled, and the authorities generally and the citizens particularly were greatly rejoiced thereat. During the progress of these events Mr. BURRILL had not the first intimation from the City of Boston, or from any other source, that led Mr. BURRILL to suppose that Mayor LINCOLN was not acting under the proper authority. In fact, the question of the Mayor's authority was never doubted, nor even alluded to. After Mr. BURRILL obtained the naval enlistments, the certificate of the officers of the receiving-ship, then at this port, was filed with the Mayor, which recognized the acts of Mr. BURRILL, and acknowledged him as the agent of the city in procuring its quota, and that the men thus enlisted were liable to do military duty to the City of Boston. On the 18th of June, also, Mayor LINCOLN wrote to Gen. JAMES B. FRY, then acting as Provost-Marshal-General, recognizing the acts of Mr. BURRILL in procuring the lists as done under the contract. In response to that letter Gen. FRY wrote substantially that Mr. CHARLES BURRILL, in behalf of the City of Boston, had 6,529 men who had enlisted in the army and marine corps prior to Feb. 24, 1864, credited to that city, not one of them previously having been credited to the quota either of the city or State. Mayor LINCOLN, just previous to the enactment of the law giving naval credits, had prepared a list, but the number falling far short of the quota, it was abandoned, and as it became important for the city to decide, and that, too, quickly, which of the lists it would have adopted, decided to adopt Mr. BURRILL'S list. The city found they could fill their quota only with Mr. BULRILL'S list. They were secretly disposed to avoid that list, if possible, and thus get rid of the contract, but the exigency would not allow. Mr. BURRILL'S list was indorsed and adopted the day before the draft was ordered. Thus the City of Boston was relieved from furnishing a large number of men on a draft. The amount called for by Mr. BURRILL is a large sum, but at the time the contract was made $800,000 was considered very cheap. The prices of substitutes at that time were very high—ranging from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars each.

Mr. BURRILL has for his counsel BENJ. F. BUTLER, GEO. P. SANGER, BENJ. DEAN and WM. GASTEN—all able lawyers. Gen. BUTLER'S well-known stick-to-itiveness stands out boldly in his prosecution of this claim. At the opening of the case for the plaintiff, he used all the city officials in his behalf, and showed by their testimony the justness of Mr. BURRILL'S demand. It was shown conclusively that a contract existed between the plaintiff and Mayor LINCOLN, and that in order to make Mr. BURRILL'S list it was necessary to have the Mayor's indorsement, which was made. Judge ABBOTT and BENJ. R. CURTIS, in behalf of the city, attempted to show that the quota of the city was already full at the time Mr. BURRILL furnished the men. The only question of law presented was upon the construction of the contract. It was held that the action of the City Council, authorizing the Mayor to make this contract went for naught; that the city, at that time, had no right to pay bounties; that the contract did not claim to be by the authority of the City of Boston. It was argued that the contract was merely a personal promise, the Mayor agreeing to pay—not that anybody else should pay. It was also contended that if the Mayor had authority to make the contract, and the contract was no right to make. The towns and cities, at that time, it was alleged, had no authority to expend money for calls of the General Government without permission of the Legislature. The towns, at that period, were authorized to pay $125 in aid of, and for the purpose of procuring their quota—not to *reduce* the number of men called for, but to furnish the men. It was contended that this act applied to men already enlisted, and that the credit given to the city by Mr. BURRILL'S act could not be allowed by making it up from men in the naval service. The statute did not contemplate reducing the number of men called for, but for the purpose of procuring men. It was also claimed by the defence that there was no evidence that BURRILL'S men were ever allowed as a part of any quota called for by the President between the dates to which the act applied, and that the act of Congress contemplated that the navy only could be allowed in assigning the quota and not as filling up the quotas after they were assigned. The quota must be men, not figures, and the spirit of the act required that the payment of money should be for men and not for allowances for reducing the number of men. An effort, finally, was made to show that the City of Boston was in no manner responsible to BURRILL, and that the credits obtained by him were simply a bill of particulars which was finally adopted by the Commissions, after having first been indorsed by the Mayor and approved by the Provost-Marshal, and that the credits would have ultimately been given to Boston if Mr. BURRILL had made no effort in the matter, notwithstanding he got the credits, got the lists prepared, and came to this city with the lists to the Mayor, who indorsed them, and indorsed Mr. BURRILL'S acts as an agent for the city to procure the necessary quota under the contract.

The question of the validity of Mr. BURRILL'S claim thus resolved itself into a single question of law, viz.: Whether the Mayor had authority to make any such contract. His Honor Judge GRAY, in his decision, removed the case from the Jury, expressing the opinion that cities and towns had no right to raise soldiers except so far as the power is imposed upon them by statute. The obligation to do this rested, he said, upon the people. The acts of Congress calling for men did not impose any direct obligations upon towns and cities, nor did they protect towns from draft.

This case naturally excites a good deal of attention, and when it comes up in Court again the final decision will be awaited with lively interest. Mr. BURRILL, it has been intimated, will hold Mayor LINCOLN responsible for the amount of his services, in case a decision is rendered against him. That there is a contract existing between him and a responsible party, is evident, whether it be the Mayor or the city government. The contract in question, all parties agree, is a good one, though somewhat informal. The Mayor was authorized to make the contract, and the city agreed to it. This is the whole matter in a nutshell. If Mr. BURRILL performed his labor under an invalid contract, and the city took the benefit of the same, saving the city many millions of dollars and a draft, it is contended there is no question of law to be decided, but only one of dollars and cents.

POLITICAL.

Politics are getting very warm in these parts. Both parties have their candidates fairly in the field. The Republicans will sweep everything before them, as in the past, but the workingmen and National Union men are making a vigorous fight in the Third and Fourth districts. Ex-Mayor WIGHTMAN, the candidate of the Democrats and laboring men in the Fourth district, is a popular man among all classes, and is in favor of the eight-hour movement, having been a workingman himself, and by his own industry has risen to his present high position. In the rural districts there is no excitement whatever, although there is an important question in this State at the present time. It is not generally mentioned in the papers that there is a powerful party here who are bent on securing the repeal of the present prohibitory law and the enactment of a stringent license law in its stead. To accomplish this the liquor dealers have a powerful organization at work, quietly and secretly, assisted by some of the shrewdest men in the State. In many places this party have nominated practical temperance men, preferring such, who are in favor of a license system. The doings of the constabulary under the present prohibitory law are not approved by many good citizens. Their raids on friendly oyster-saloons, cigar-stores, barber-shops and apothecary-stores are not calculated to add either to the good name of the city or the cause of justice. I refer to the closing of these establishments at 10 o'clock on Sundays. The law is regarded as unjust. That it works for the bad is evident. To say that it has increased crime is a fact; to allege that it has driven millions of dollars worth of trade from this city to New-York is a notorious fact. It is hoped that the defects in the law will be remedied next Winter. If the embargo is not lifted, even the "new steamship line" will not save us from further comparative decadence.

VIGIL.

ILLINOIS.

The Annual Session of the Sons of Temperance—Ladies to be Admitted to the Order—Arrangements for the Future—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

The principal event of the week in this town has been the holding of the annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Illinois. This is a strong and influential body, composed of earnest men who are engaged in the temperance cause. The session commenced on Tuesday afternoon and continued until Friday evening. The usual routine business was gone through with, and matters pertaining to the internal working of the Order legislated upon. There were 360 delegates enrolled, a large number of whom were in attendance. The principal public business transacted was the passage of a resolution admitting ladies to full membership in the subordinate divisions, should they so elect. This changes an important feature of the Order, and the friends of the measure anticipate good results from the innovation. The second measure was to create a better financial basis to operate upon by doubling the *per capita* tax upon the membership. The want of a proper fund to carry on the work has long been felt, and has been one great hindrance in the temperance work.

Another measure was to divide the State into four grand districts with a deputy for each, and the election of several able men as public lecturers. It was resolved to thoroughly canvass the State, and to attempt to create a temperance public sentiment by this means and the distribution of temperance tracts and papers.

A resolution was passed forbidding the holding of balls or public dancing parties under the auspices of the Order. This was done in deference of the religious sentiment which largely predominates among the Sons.

Rev. JOHN VAN CLEVE, D. D., of Centralia, was elected presiding officer for the ensuing year. He is an able man, and has worn the temperance harness for nearly forty years. Rev. Dr. W. S. BALCH, of Galesburgh, well-known throughout the East, as one of the ablest of the Universalist ministry, was chosen Grand Chaplain. The representatives elected to the National Division, are: George L. Moore, J. S. P. Lord, J. S. Simpson, J. O. Brayman, H. Riblet, W. Ross, R. Allyn, C. L. Kelsey, C. P. Mason, T. M. Van Court, and W. S. Balch, Past Grand Worthy Patriarchs; J. C. Stoughton, C. P. Travis, Austin King, J. S. Moore, George N. Jones and J. P. Snill, Past Grand Worthy Associates; A. G. Warner, G. S.; John Van Cleve, G. W. P., and Thomas Moulding, G. W. A.

The session was a highly sucessful one, and was well attended throughout. Two public meetings were held, which were ably addressed by several gentlemen. The next annual session is to be held at Ottawa.

Politics are quite lively here, as well as all through the interior. Mass meetings and joint discussions are the order of the day; but yet I have not seen a Democrat who expresses the faintest expectation that his party will carry the State. The C nservatives will never be able to accomplish anything with such dead-weights as the VALLANDIGHAM Democrats about their necks. The noisiest man I have encountered in these parts is W. W. O'BRIEN, a somewhat distinguished lawyer of Peoria, and as rabid on the rebel side of the question as THAD. STEVENS is on his. Such men, with their antecedents, notwithstanding their ability, do much more harm than good to any movement looking to the united action of conservative men.

The weather has been abominable for the past few days. On Thursday there was the first snow-fall of the season, followed by a cold rain. Business is quite good here, and everything wears the aspect of prosperity. I found a good hotel here—the Metropolitan—the best I have seen in the West, out of Chicago; it is really well kept.

TENNESSEE.

The Destruction of the Property of Expelled Unionists—Decision by the Supreme Court.

Judge SHACKELFORD, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has recently rendered a decision in a case brought before him by appeal, which reverses the previous rulings of several of the Circuit Judges of the State. In 1861 a party of men went to the town of Sneadsville, and proclaimed that they had come to drive the Lincolnites out of the town. One citizen was told by some one in the crowd that if he did not get down on his knees they would cut off his head. He failed to comply, however, and soon after went home, no violence being offered him. A few days subsequently, this man went to Kentucky, joined the Union army, and served for three years. During his absence, his dwelling and outhouse were destroyed, and on his return he brought suit in the Circuit Court against one of the crowd who in 1861 had threatened him, to recover damages for the destruction of his property. The Circuit Judge ruled that if the plaintiff had been driven from his home by threats, and during his absence his property had been destroyed, those who had threatened him, even if they took no part in the destruction of the property, were liable, provided the plaintiff could have saved his property had he been permitted to remain at home. A verdict and judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000, from which the defendant appealed.

Judge SHACKLEFORD decided that the ruling of the Circuit Judge was erroneous, inasmuch as this being an action for assault and battery, the plaintiff could recover only such special damages as were strictly the consequences of the trespass committed. The acts done must constitute a part of one certain transaction, of which the principal trespass was the commencement. As there was no proof that the defendant had any agency in the destruction of the property, or had himself molested or used any violent language toward the plaintiff previous to his departure from the State, he was not personally liable for subsequent damages. Had any injury been done plaintiff by any party with which the defendant was associated, they having assembled for an unlawful purpose, the defendant would have been responsible. The Judge therefore ordered the judgment to be reversed and a new trial awarded.

The County Court System of Georgia.

The Grand Jurors for the October term of the Superior Court of Hancock County, Georgia, in their presentments say:

"We perceive with regret that a portion of the people of Georgia are not satisfied with the County Court system as organized at the last session of the Legislature. In these times of trouble and difficulty, such an institution is a necessity. Not only so, it is a positive convenience to all. It secures justice, the aim and object of all Courts, with as little delay and with as much economy, as any other system with which we are familiar. In short it vindicates the wisdom of our Legislature in its organization. If after sufficient experience it be found defective, let all defects be remedied. If not perfect, let it be perfected—never abandoned."

The Greenland Halibut Fishery.

Schooner *John Atwood*, of Provincetown, under command of Capt. POMEROY, which was chartered by parties in Gloucester, Mass., and sailed in July last for Greenland, to engage in the halibut fishery, returned on Monday, Oct. 22. The Gloucester *Advertiser* says: "She brought home about 700 quintals of fletched and salted halibut, ready for smoking and 85 bbls. of fins, and would have obtained a much larger fare had she not lost most of her trawls, which were full of fish. The quality is pronounced far superior to any before offered in this market, and will readily command an extra price. The schooner had a fine passage out, stopping at Halifax two days, and arriving at Holsteinberg on the 19th day from this port. This is a Danish settlement, and the inhabitants are mostly Esquimaux and follow fishing and seal hunting for a livelihood. They were much pleased at the arrival of the schooner and were quite hospitable. The passage home was also a good one, occupying sixteen days.

In conversation with Capt. POMEROY, he informed us that there are plenty of halibut in the water about Greenland, and of a large size. In order to make this branch of the fisheries a success, it will be necessary to start away in May, which will give ample time to obtain a full fare during the best portion of the fishing season. The fishing tackle must be stronger than that used on George's, and the officers of the vessel must be composed of men who have cruised in the Polar regions—men of thorough experience, and well acquainted with the coast, who understand how to avoid getting among the icebergs. This is the greatest danger to be feared, and requires the utmost vigilance both by day and night. None but the staunchest vessels should venture into that region, and they should be fitted expressly for the business. The *John Atwood* went as far as 68° North. The result of her trip proves that the business, if properly managed, can be made profitable, and in all probability another season will witness other craft from this port on their way northward, to pursue the halibut fishery.

Public Sentiment in Northern Alabama.

Mr. MELLEN, a well-known Anti-Slavery man of Ohio, writes as follows to the Cleveland *Leader*:

SELMA, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

Since I left Cleveland, about three weeks ago, I have been traveling through the South, stopping at Mobile, Montgomery, &c., in this State, conversing with many, especially business men, and I have had some opportunities to learn the present sentiments of the people, and to make a comparison with previous vis its. That *there is an improvement in this State, a growing sentiment of loyalty, a better feeling toward the North, and a willingness to accept of the conditions for reconstruction proposed by the North, there can be no question.* How much the recent elections have had to do with this I cannot tell, but I have been long convinced in my experience here, that what the people want most is a *settled policy*, or to understand definitely what is wanted of them; and while there has been doubt as to whether the President's policy or that of Congress should prevail, they have been preparing themselves for "contingencies," and there is no doubt but for a while there was a check to the progress of developing a Union sentiment, so that it cannot be denied that loyal men and the freedmen were treated with contempt, and often proscribed, until hatred, as at Memphis and New-Orleans, broke out in riot and bloodshed; but I am fully satisfied that these stories have been exaggerated by the Radical Northern Press.

These cases referred to are exceptions rather than as prevailing throughout the South, and especially *it is untrue that Northern men are insecure in personal and property rights at the South.* How long this can be said, I cannot tell. I speak of things as they are now, and in this State. Society is somewhat unsettled. The consequence of previous bad government and the evils of their social systems have taught these people to have less respect for law, and to look upon administrators of the law as their enemies.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* has the following paragraph: "The hundreds of thousands of young men and boys in the South who spend their time in idleness and are a tax upon society waiting for what they are pleased to term 'honorable employment,' in stores, counting-rooms, &c., could, if they would but make up their minds to go to work in the most honorable of all employments, farming, make wealth for themselves and build up their down-trodden country."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

The Centenary Day—Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Parish in 1766, "Being Dead Yet Speaketh"—Dr. Dix's Statement of the Finances of Trinity Church and Sketch of the Future Work of the Parish—The Musical Services.

Yesterday was the centennial of Old St. Paul's, and the three days' services were resumed at 11 o'clock. The prayers were said plainly, not chorally. The Psalter was chanted to Anglican chants, one of which was a very poor one. Rev. Mr. NEELEY read the first lesson, which was taken from 1 Kings, 8th chapter 22d verse, containing an account of the beautiful ceremony of the dedication of King Solomon's Temple. The second lesson, from the Epistle to the Hebrews, was read by Dr. WESTON. The *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* were sung by a mixed choir of male and female voices, up in the gallery, instead of on the floor near the chancel, as last night; and surely no one could avoid noticing the miserable difference. They were both sung to those abominations of a meretricious era called "Services," and, indeed, it was anything but "acceptable service" to have to listen to the wretched discord. The change for the better when the Nicene Creed was sung to one of those glorious old Gregorian tones which seem to lift one upward at once, could not but have been observed. Dr. HAIGHT concluded the prayers, after which the 59d Hymn was sung most heartily by the whole congregation. Dr. DIX then began the Communion office, in which the responses were very badly chanted by the choir in the western gallery. After the Gospel came an anthem from HAYDN'S "Creation,"—"Marvellous Works"—and very charmingly was it rendered—a delightful contrast to the *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*.

At the conclusion of the anthem Rev. Dr. HIGBEE ascended the pulpit, vested in a black silk vestment, possibly a mourning tribute to the memory of the eloquent Rector of 1766, whose sermon lay before him. Prior to the reading of the sermon of the day, and of a hundred years ago, the reverend gentleman said that the fact that he was to read the same sermon that was preached in that same church one hundred years ago, brought to his mind the stability of the Church of God. The sentiments he would utter might not be his own, but they were those of a Godly man, who had long since gone to his rest. He further stated that there were present among the congregation, representatives of the fourth generation of the family of Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, the Rector of Trinity Parish in 1766. From these, the great-great-grand-children, Dr. DIX had received a pleasing tribute of respect, in the beautiful floral cross now adding grace to the accessories of the altar. The cross was accompanied by the following note:

"Will the Rector of Trinity Church permit this memorial cross, from the great-great-grandchildren of Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY—MARY AUCHMUTY and ALLEN TUCKER to be placed on the altar of St. Paul's Chapel?
The Centennial, Oct. 30, 1866."

The sermon, which through the kindness of Dr. DIX we were permitted to see after the reading, has been in the possession of the New-York Theological Seminary, but yesterday changed hands, being presented to the Rector of Trinity by Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, on the part of the Seminary. It is printed in pamphlet form, and is said to be the only copy in existence. It has all the evidences of old age about it in the discoloration of the paper, which looks as if it had been thoroughly smoked, and in the typography characteristic of the time.

The dedication, which is introduced by an attractive ornamental heading, reads:

To the Honorable Joseph Reade and Daniel Horsmanden, Esqrs., Church Wardens, and the other gentlemen of the Vestry:

WORTHY SIRS: In compliance with your request, I now deliver you a copy of my sermon preached at the opening of St. Paul's Chapel.

If in any shape it may tend to promote the glory of God, the good of religion and a just idea of the sacredness of buildings dedicated to the immediate service of Almighty God, which, I am confident, can be your only inducement for desiring this publication, I shall be most amply rewarded. But it will afford me an additional pleasure, if what is now offered to the public may have any influence in exciting others to follow so laudable an example of diligence, benevolence and disinterestedness as you have exhibited to the world in the undertaking, conducting and completing so beautiful and magnificent an edifice.

That it may answer these important and laudable ends is, gentlemen, the sincere prayer of your faithful Pastor and much obliged servant,

S. A.

Having referred to the peculiar features of the title and dedication the reverend doctor then began the reading of the sermon, the text of which was the 5th verse of the 3d chapter of Exodus. It was a plain discourse, quaint, logical and eloquent, but without special interest apart from its antiquity. The discourse, however, was listened to with profound attention by the congregation, which remained, without exception, to the conclusion of the services, and was succeeded by an offertory and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist. It was most gratifying to observe that at least one-half of the congregation were recipients of the Holy Mysteries, and that the sexes were about equally divided. The whole concluded with the Blessing of Peace by Dr. DIX. The body of the church was not full, and the galleries were only occupied in their front seats. The Bishop of Nassau and many other celebrities among the clerical order were present.

EVENING SERVICES.

The concluding service commenced last evening at 7:30. As the choir and clergy entered the church in procession, two and two, in the same order as on Monday evening, the beautiful hymn from the rhythm of BERNARD the Monk, *Jerusalem the Golden*, was effectively given. The service was full choral, the prayers being intoned. Proper psalms, judiciously selected for the occasion, were chanted to appropriate melodies. The choir was in the proper position, in the east end of the church, just outside the sacrarium. All were vested in surplices, and several of the clergy lent valuable assistance in *choro*. The anthem was "I was glad when they said unto me," by Dr. HODGES, composed by that eminent artist for the consecration of Trinity Chapel. It was very well given, Rev. Messrs. NEELEY and SEBASTIAN HODGES (son of the composer) taking solos with good effect. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. DIX, as follows:

SERMON BY REV. MORGAN DIX.

The services with which the Centennial of St. Paul's Chapel has been consecrated to Almighty God are soon to end; and ere long we shall have entered upon the second hundred years of its history—a term at the close of which we trust and intend that the edifice, already venerable, shall still be seen standing unmoved upon its ancient site. Thus far, in sermons, lectures and addresses, we have been referring to the past. I now propose, before we depart hence, to speak of the future. The subject to which I invite your attention is that of the work to be done in the City of New-York, by our parish of Trinity Church, in after years. The property at present held by the Corporation of Trinity Church was, as we believe, a gift of Divine Providence, intended to supply the wants of an age such as that which we have already reached. I do not think that any human power will be allowed to pervert it from its sacred uses, so long as its legal custodians are faithful to their trust. It has been, and still is, an object of desire to those who would appropriate and enrich themselves with whatever their hands can reach; but it belongs to the Lord; and their plans, hitherto invariably unsuccessful, will prosper no better hereafter. The title of the Church to its property is not an open question: it has been already tested in the Courts; by the highest judicial authority in this State, it has been declared perfect; and it is fortified by a possession of one hundred and fifty years. I make these observations in passing, because some persons have felt anxiety and alarm in consequence of the renewal of agitation on the subject of our title, and of fresh proceedings now threatened. Those proceedings will have, as their principal result, the enriching of a few speculators with the small sums which they may be able to draw from the simple-minded persons on those ready credulity they have imposed. The value of our property has been so enormously exaggerated that it seems impossible to make men comprehend how greatly they deceive themselves. I cannot recall a more conspicuous instance of a popular delusion than that respecting the wealth of Trinity Church. I have been connected with this parish eleven years, and for the last four years I have held the office of Rector. The applications to me for relief, from all parts of the country, from all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, and for all kinds of objects, have been almost beyond my power to enumerate. Under this avalanche of demands it was indicrous to contrast the power of request with the capacity to supply. In no one year, during the period now referred to, has our estate yielded an income adequate to meet our current expenses; each year our deficit has ranged from $25,000 to $30,000; and we have been selling property (consuming principal) to meet these deficiencies. During that time our debt has varied from $650,000 to near $850,000. I have never made any secret of this; the difficulty was to get people to believe it. I could hardly make them understand, when they applied to me for money, that before we could accommodate them it would be necessary to borrow money to give them, and afterward necessary to borrow again to pay interest on our gift. I could not easily make a certain good woman, for instance, who wrote from Kentucky, and whose letter I preserve as at once a curiosity and an illustration, comprehend that she was in error in supposing, as she did, that 'the wealth of Trinity Church' was sufficient to supply the wants of the whole Episcopal Church South, to rebuild all their churches, to support all their bishops and clergy for a few years, to take care of all the freedmen and poor whites. This was her simple-minded idea, and thereupon she added that nothing was wanting but for the Holy Spirit to move my heart and those of the vestry, and the thing would be done. I mention this as a specimen of the extent of the delusion on this subject; it has possessed the minds, not merely of imaginative women, but of intelligent men. Such a one was he, who said in a Convention of the Diocese of New-York, that 'the human imagination in its wildest flights had never conceived of a wealth like that of Trinity Church.' It was inexpressibly painful to those who knew the truth to listen to those strange exaggerations. It weighed upon the mind of my venerable predecessor—it has been a burden on my own. I have spoken of the past eleven years as a period of great financial embarrassment; that embarrassment began to be felt long before. It was the result of the former policy of the Corporation, in giving away, almost prodigally, to Churches and religious objects throughout this City and State."

After paying a tribute of praise to the Vestry of Trinity Church for their faithful administration of the property, the Reverend preacher continued:

"Their ancient policy was, to give abundantly, lavishly, profusely, it was a wise policy, for those times; but after a while it brought embarrassments. St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bowery, and Grace Church, are the daughters of Trinity. Columbia College derived from her a large portion of its present wealth; so did the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, which now dispenses the interest of a large endowment in supporting candidates for Holy Orders; Trinity School is but an old parish school of ours grown up; Hobart College, at Geneva, owes to us its existence. I cannot stop to enumerate the churches, societies and individuals who, having been the recipients of our gifts, help to swell this Roll of Honor. This was the reason why, about seven years ago, that policy was adopted which was at once so unpopular and so indispensable to our safety. It was resolved to discontinue all donations outside the parish, with the exception of certain amounts already pledged as annual donations to some eighteen needy parishes, until the debt of the Corporation should have been paid, and its expenditure and income made to correspond."

After explaining the judicious nature of this policy, Rev. Dr. DIX continued: "But things have changed. Our debt is much reduced and in process of extinction; and by the falling in of leases, the income from our property will be, in the course of two years, largely increased. Of the value of our estate, when it shall have been settled, I am not able to speak precisely. The dealers in the fabulous and the lovers of the marvelous have, in some of those 'wild flights of the imagination,' mentioned by our old enemy in the Convention, set it down at $65,000,000, fixing upon a large sum with a view to stimulate cupidity. It is probably about the tenth part of that sum. Our property is in lots, and leases are, as a general rule, the owners of the buildings. If it should exceed $6,500,000, I shall be surprised as well as rejoiced. For there is a vast deal to be done in this great Babylon, and, from the fact that God has placed these means in our hands, I infer that He means that we shall do it, or help to do it. In the large of years a great change has been coming over New-York. The population below Canal-street has been increasing, while the churches have been disappearing, and the symbols and traces of religion have been fading away. Had it not been for the estate of Trinity Church, not a single church of our faith would be left, at this hour, below Bleecker-street. I have not the knowledge of affairs of the Dutch Reformed Church in Fulton-street, and the Methodist Church in John-street, which would warrant me in speaking confidently respecting them; but I do not believe they would have held their ground if Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. John's had gone; in that case, there would have been, with the exception of two or three Roman Catholic churches, nothing left down town.

The reverend gentleman then briefly sketched his plan of operations for the church in future, saying:

"I wish, with God's help, to devote, if not the whole, so much as I can of our income, whatever it may be, to the spiritual and temporal good of the population of that part of the City which other religious bodies have forsaken and left to take care of itself. To that end I would in the first place resolve never hereafter to contract a dollar of debt for any purpose, and in the second place I would never consent to hoard a dollar of income, but spend it as freely as it comes. Now, as to the plan of expenditure. Beginning at the farthest point south, we have Trinity Church, which needs enlargement so as to make it capable of accommodating the crowds which so often turn in disappointment from its doors, unable to get in. Next in order comes this Church, and after it, inclining westward and northward, we reach St. John's; these, our own chapels, must be maintained. Beyond St. John's Chapel, on the west side of the town, and not too far away, a fourth church is required, just where St. Luke's now holds the ground and does so good a work. Opposite that point, to the extreme east, near the head of East Broadway, we should have a fifth church, and midway between them, near Broadway, on the line of Canal-street, a sixth. I cannot see how one of those churches can be spared, if we are to keep up any landmarks of religion in the wilderness; and therefore those six, at the very least, must be maintained. But, in the next place, I would not think of working them, or any of them, as mere parish churches. Each should be a mission station; each should have attached to it a clergyman, with men enough in residence to do the parochial work of a large district, to preach, if need be, in the streets, to visit from house to house, to keep up that incessant and untiring pastoral work by which the poor, the careless and the vicious can be reached. But also in connection with each of those mission churches, I would have parochial schools, for boys and girls, furnished with all that is required to make schools desirable. Then, in some central place, or at some suitable and convenient points, I would have Houses of Charity, like St. Barnabas' House, or St. Stephen's, in Boston, at which the homeless, the poor, the unhappy, the unemployed would be always sure of a lodging, a meal and a welcome, and of such information and counsel as the case required. If the City Hospital should be removed, I would put an infirmary of some kind in its place; and, at any rate there should never be lacking physicians and dispensaries in connection with each of our Mission stations, to meet and take care of the sick. The churches, one and all, should be rendered as attractive as a suitable ritual, fine music and artistic embellishment could make them; while in the work of teaching the young and ministering to the sick, I know that I should find the devoted women who, assuming the state of life and the habit of Sisters of Charity and Mercy, would en

in consequence the batting was not very heavy; but the fielding was very good, particularly in the first six innings, when the score stood 10 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals. In the seventh inning the Stars made 7 runs by a fine display at the bat, aided by the loose fielding of their opponents, and in the last three innings scored 11 runs to 6 for the Mutuals. ROGERS, of the Stars, and HATFIELD, of the Mutuals, carried off the fielding honors, each making four fly-catches. MARTIN'S pitching was, as usual, very effective, and had it been well supported in the field, the score would have been very uneven. The score is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	STAR.	Outs.	Runs.
Zeller, 1st b.	3	3	Waddell, 1st b.	2	2
Waterman, 3d b.	2	3	Sullivan, p.	4	1
Jewett, c.	4	0	Lewis, l. f.	3	1
Patterson, c. f.	3	2	Rogers, c. f.	3	1
Martin, p.	4	0	McDiarmid, 2d b.	4	2
Hatfield, l. f.	4	0	Jackson, s. s.	2	2
McMahon, 2d b.	1	3	Miles, 3d b.	4	2
Hunt, s. s.	1	4	Leland, r. f.	2	1
Thorn, r. f.	5	0	Thomson, c.	3	1
Total	27	16	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	2	0	1	3	3	4	0	2	—16
Star	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	1	—13

Fly-catches—Mutual, 16; Star, 9.
Out on Foul Balls—Mutual, 4; Star, 10.
Passed Balls—JEWETT, 2; THOMSON, 5.
Home Run—MCDIARMID, 1.
Umpire—Mr. NORTON, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. EVANS and MCDIARMID.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

BASE BALL MATCH AT DANBURY—INDEPENDENTS VS. EXCELSIORS.

The following is the score of a very interesting and exciting match game of base ball which took place at Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, the 20th inst., between the Independents, of Wilton, and the Excelsiors of the former place, viz.:

INDEPENDENTS.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIORS.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c.	3	2	Webb	3	3
Osborne, c. f.	5	1	Jabine	3	3
Sturges, r. f.	4	2	Bushnell	2	2
Hurlbutt, s. s.	0	5	Brockett	3	2
Morehouse, p.	3	3	Fitzsimmons	5	1
Thomas, 3d b.	1	3	Quinn	2	3
Raymond, 1st b.	3	0	Brush	3	2
Lockwood, 2d b.	3	1	Carpenter	1	3
Gibbert, l. f.	5	1	Benedict	5	1
Total	27	18	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Independents	4	0	1	5	0	1	3	3	1	—18
Excelsiors	6	2	4	0	1	0	3	1	2	—19

Umpire—GEO. COLEMAN.
Scorers—Messrs. HURLBUTT and TAYLOR.
Time of game, two hours and twenty minutes.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Letter from Dr. Harris, Registrar—Interesting Figures.

The total number of deaths reported in the Bureau of Records and Statistics, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, was 409, being 66 less than the number reported last week, and 39 less than the number reported in the corresponding week of 1865.

The number of deaths in the public institutions was 62, as follows: Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 12; Bellevue Hospital, 15; Fort Wood, 1; Charity Hospital, 8; City Hospital, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 7; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 8; Workhouse, 1.

Of the whole number of deaths reported, 123 were of children under 1 year old, 40 under 2 years, 16 under 3 years, 2 under 4 years, 4 under 5 years, 9 between 5 and 10 years, 9 between 10 and 15 years, 10 between 15 and 20 years, 85 between 20 and 40 years, 74 between 40 and 60 years, 29 between 60 and 80 years, and 8 of 80 years and upward.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, furnishes the following interesting communication referring to the tables which follow it:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Oct. 30.

In the week that ended on Saturday, Oct. 27, there were 409 deaths in New-York, including 61 in the public institutions. The total mortality of Brooklyn, exclusive of Kings County Institutions, was 139. Zymotic infections are charged with 115 of the deaths in New-York, and 40 in Brooklyn. Diarrhœal disorders have steadily diminished in both cities, and, of the 46 deaths from this class of causes in New-York, 17 were by dysentery and 18 by cholera infantum.

Brooklyn reports no cholera, and but four deaths from dysentery. Three or four deaths from cholera in New-York pointed out anew the places that localize that infection. Though the number of sanitary officers is reduced, there must be no relaxation in the vigilance of our guards against the exotic pestilence that has already found a Winter home in certain towns of our country.

The typhoid or enteric fever that killed 18 persons in New-York and 13 in Brooklyn, should receive special sanitary care as regards the disinfection of excreta immediately upon being voided by the sick. Though there may be less certainty as well as less necessity than in the disinfection of cholera discharges, we can do much to arrest the spread of typhoid or enteric fever by immediate application of disinfectants in the sick room as here mentioned.

The map for cholera in August serves as a chart for typhoid fever now.

The first year of infancy gave 30 per cent.; the first five years gave 45 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York last week, while in Brooklyn the first year gave 23 3-5, and the first five years gave 60¾ per cent. The fact is observed that in Brooklyn, the death rate last week was equivalent to 24 2-5 per 1,000 yearly, and in New-York, exclusive of island institutions, it was 26 4-10 to the 1,000 yearly.

The Coroners of New-York made returns of 29 inquests, 7 of which were by drowning.

E. HARRIS.

The causes of death are thus set forth:

Scarlatina, 8; Diptheria, 7; croup, 7; whooping cough, 1; typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 18; erysipelas, 5; puerperal fever, 1; dysentery, (acute,) 17; diarrhea, (acute,) 10; cholera, (Asiatic,) 3; cholera infantum, 13; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 4; pyemia, 1; irritative fever, 2; cholera morbus, 3; starvation, (privation, &c.,) 6; intemperance, 2; delirium tremens, 2; rheumatism, 1; dropsy, 5; cancer of rectum, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of breast, 2; cancer of uteri, 3; scrofula, 5; tabes mesenterica, 19; phthisis pulmonalis, 59; hydrocephalus, 11; meningitis, 12; cerebritis, 6; softening of the brain, 1; apoplexy, 8; paralysis (general,) 3; epilepsy, 2; convulsions, 23; congestion of the brain, 6; myelitis, 1; pericarditis, 4; aneurism of the aorta, 8; hypertrophy of the heart, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; fatty degeneration of heart, 2; bronchitis, 8; pneumonia, 25; asthma, 1; congestion of the lungs, 5; hemorrhage, 7; gastritis, 1; enteritis, 8; peritonitis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; hepatitis, 3; jaundice, 1; nephritis, 1; nephria (Bright's Disease,) 5; metritis, 2; synovitis; phlegmon, 1; premature birth, 4; cyanosis, 1; other malformations, 2; teething, 1; old age, 5; debility, 20; fractures and contusions, 7; burns and scalds, 1; drowning, 7; poison, 1. Total, 409.

RECAPITULATION.

Miasmatic diseases	105	Generative system	2
Dietic	10	Locomotory	1
Diathetic	13	Integumentary system	1
Tubercular	94	Developmental, child'n	8
Nervous system	51	Developmental, age	5
Circulatory system	1	Developmental, nutrit'n	20
Respiratory system	46	Accident, &c.	15
Digestive system	15	Suicide	1
Urinary system	6		
Total			409

The following is a recapitulation of ages, sexes and nativities of persons that died in New-York and Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 27, 1866:

NEW-YORK.

Men	97	Girls	101
Women	113		
Boys	108	Total	409

NATIVITIES.

Austria	3	Scotland	4
Belgium	1	South America	1
British America	3	Sweden	3
England	14	Switzerland	1
France	1	United States	250
Germany	42	Unknown	1
Holland	4	Wales	2
Ireland	76		
Total			409

BROOKLYN.

Men	30	Girls	34
Women	39		
Boys	58	Total	161

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Ireland	22
Denmark	1	Scotland	1
England	7	United States	117
France	1	Unknown	1
Germany	10		
Total			161

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 27, 1866:

DAY OF THE WEEK.	October	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Temp'ture.	Thermometer—Lowest Point—Night.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	21	30.11	62	54	67	} .15
Monday	22	29.95	67	60	82	
Tuesday	23	29.85	59	51	43	.....
Wednesday	24	29.85	52	47	50	.....
Thursday	25	30.03	48	40	55	.....
Friday	26	30.10	45	38	60	.....
Saturday	27	30.11	48	40	55	.....

Mean of Barometer for week ... 30.00
Mean of Temperature for week ... 54
Average of Humidity for week, Saturation being 100 ... 59
Total Rainfall ... .15

Sickness o[illegible] States St[illegible]

HOSPITAL [illegible] QUARANTINE, [illegible] 30.

The United [illegible] arrived at this station [illegible], of 155 men, C. J. C[illegible] charge. She left St. Th[illegible] Port-au-Prince Oct. 10, [illegible] yellow fever; left Port-au-P[illegible] port on the 29th, having [illegible] lying in Port-au-Prince [illegible] e officers and eleven me[illegible] ten cases

of remittent fever, and eight of intermittent fever, colds, &c., but not a case of yellow fever.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Hea'th Officer.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman McBrien.

A SAILOR THIEF.

YORK BURKALOW, a sailor, was arrested yesterday by Officer DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel and a breastpin from ROBERT A. SIMPSON, of the steam-tug *Rondout*, lying at Pier No. 37 North River. When taken into custody a portion of the missing property was found in possession of the accused, and the remainder of the clothing was found on board a schooner in which he had shipped, but the breastpin was not recovered. The prisoner was held for trial. He is a native of New-Jersey, and 45 years of age.

THE KNIFE.

At a late hour on Monday night two young men, JAMES FLOOD and JAMES WILSON, quarreled over a game of cards at No. 349 Water-street, both having previously indulged in numerous hot whisky punches. WILSON made a charge of foul playing against FLOOD, which was indignantly denied by the latter, when a scuffle ensued, during which WILSON stabbed his opponent with a knife in the shoulder. A woman who was present attempted to separate the two men, receiving a severe stab from WILSON's knife, causing a severe wound in her side. Officer SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested WILSON, and he was yesterday held for examination.

THE BAXTER-STREET BURGLARY.

Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WM. GAUTZ and THOS. SULLIVAN yesterday morning, on suspicion of being concerned in the Baxter-street burglary on Friday night, when the grocery store of BERNARD COHEN was broken into and robbed, as already noticed in Sunday's TIMES. SULLIVAN is 14 years of age, and it is charged that he broke the window and so gained access to the door-fastenings on the inside. GAUTZ is a singer at a free-and-easy concert-hall near the scene of the burglary. Both were committed for trial with their confederate JOHN HUNT, already arrested. GAUTZ said that he didn't care about being locked up, except that it would prevent his voting for JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

SHOWING HOW MATHEW LINE REPAIRS PEOPLE'S WATCHES.

Two complaints were yesterday preferred against MATTHEW LINK for theft, alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances: MARTIN NIEZ, of No. 123 West Thirtieth-street, charged that the accused waited upon him at his house on the 14th of October, and took away his gold watch, valued at $35, for the purpose of repairing it, instead of which he pawned it and pocketed the proceeds. GEORGE FEURICH, who resides at No. 119 West Twenty-eighth-street, is the other complainant. He says he gave his watch, valued at $65, to LINK on the some date and for the same purpose as did Mr. NIEZ, and that the same unlawful disposition was made of it. LINK was accordingly arrested and brought before Justice DODGE, who committed him for trial in default of the required bail.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

Officer THOMAS HEBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested a man named MICHAEL MALOY, whom he charged with committing a most aggrated and unprovoked assault upon him on Monday night. It appears by the officer's statement that, as he was passing a certain house on his post, he observed the prisoner standing in the doorway of the same. He ventured to ask him what he was doing there, when the fellow answered him in a grossly indecent manner, at the same time striking him a powerful blow with his clenched fist, which knocked him at once off his feet, and prostrated him on the sidewalk. Recovering from the effects of the blow, the officer quickly regained his feet, pursued his assailant, and succeeded eventually in capturing him. He was committed for examination without bail.

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Officer WELLS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested CHARLES MUNDAY, whom he found in a liquor-store in West Nineteenth-street, on the evening of the 29th inst., with a dagger in his possession, with which he said he would kill some one. The prisoner says his life had been threatened, and his only object in carrying the weapon was for self-defence. He was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
100	Pike et al. vs. Lyon.	131	Salem vs. Frolich.
102	Garrison vs. Mahone.	212	Lutz et al. vs. Batzby.
103	Griffith vs. Scott et al.	239	Wagner vs. Morrison.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.

Have all adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M., for Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Watson vs. Keeting.	34-	Morris vs. Read.
300	Benner vs. Ferris.	346	Brown vs. Hendrickson.
3 1	Frost vs. Briggs.	351	Hollywood vs. Clinton.
308	Weber vs. Ullman.	352	Reed vs. Dale.
311	Rosey vs. Hanney.	353	Ferguson vs. Beach.
347	Whitfield vs. Morrisey.	354	Ohst vs. Schlafer.
3 8	Develin vs. Dunn.	355	Wathington vs. Quigley.
327	Renwick vs. Edwards.		
335½	Ketcham vs. Greean.		
338	Black vs. Livingston.	357	Wilcox vs. Ledeser.
339	Lemoyne vs. Jaguenot.	359	Gleadell vs. Behrling.

In Actions of Tort, Can Execution Issue Against the Body where the Party Injured is Dead?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 30.

Before Justice Barbour.

This was a motion to discharge Robert McParlan from arrest on the following facts: Susan Hart, administratrix of her deceased husband, brought an action for damages against Robert McParlan and Patrick Duffy, owners of a horse that ran away, and caused injuries to the husband of Mrs. Hart, from the effects of which he died. Judgment was obtained for the plaintiff in that action for $673. Execution was issued and returned unsatisfied, whereupon the defendant, McParlan, was arrested. The question of law involved in the case is whether the statute authorizes the issue of an execution against the body in such a case where the party injured is dead. The Judge, after hearing argument of counsel, took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Chauncey Shaffer, for the motion; Major & Brown, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Robertson.

Edwin Walsh *vs.* Charles A. Gregory; motion granted. Charles F. Wetmore *vs.* William Elmer; motion granted.

By Justice Jones.

John E. Brown *vs.* Amelia P. Glines; motion granted and cause referred. Frank Krepp *vs.* Philip Soule; judgment set aside and defendant allowed to answer.

By Justice Barbour.

George W. Brown *vs.* Jonathan N. Harris; motion granted. Samuel Gabay *vs.* Mendell Jacobs; motion granted and cause sent to referee, &c. Nathaniel Smith, Executor, &c., *vs.* Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; motion granted. Catherine Connaughler *vs.* Mary Fannang et. al.; motion granted. Arthur Grutel *vs.* Mayor of New-York; motion granted. George L. Stoddard *vs.* Aramenta Stevens; motion for extra counsel fee of $50 granted. Mary Y. [illegible]an *vs.* Samuel L. Pettengell; motion denied with $10 costs; (opinion with General Term Clerk.) Edward C. Robinson *vs.* Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company and four other cases; motion granted. Isaac Meyor et al. *vs.* United States Telegraph Company; motion granted and case referred to a referee to hear, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 30.

By Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. James Phelan *vs.* Wm. H. Bull, Justice of the Eighth District Court; motion for writ of prohibition denied. The People ex rel. James M. Evans *vs.* John C. Shaw et al.; motion granted on the basis of Judge Gilbert's decision in a similar case; $10 costs to petitioners; attorney's fees to be paid, half by Shaw's and half by Fabb. Louis Marx et al. *vs.* Isaac Rosenfeld et al.; motion denied. Elizabeth Schlafer et al. *vs.* Christopher Wildberger et al.; motion granted. Calvin L. Robinson *vs.* Etherbred Woodward; motion denied. Charles Bliven et al. *vs.* Charles Mallory; motion denied.

A Female Pickpocket—An Opium-Eater—Minor Offences.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The terrible rain-storm of yesterday morning prevented the gathering of the usual crowd in the Special Sessions Court-room, and the benches usually occupied by curious or interested spectators were comparatively empty. The calendar for the day was also unusually light, there being but thirty-five cases for trial. Of these, thirteen were for assault and battery, and sixteen for petty larceny; the remainder were for violations of health and City ordinances, &c. The storm prevented the attendance of several complainants, and in consequence the offenders against their dignity were discharged.

TEMPTED IN HER WEAKNESS.

Miss Carrie Allen, a neatly-dressed, pretty-looking girl, 16 years of age, whose parents are residents of this City, was arraigned for having stolen a pocket-book containing a small amount of currency from Mr. Lawrence Baker. The youthful prisoner plead guilty to the offence, but entered into no explanation of the circumstances, leaving to others that task. It was represented that she was a girl of good character, hitherto honest and trustworthy, but in a moment of weakness this temptation had come before her, and she had been overcome. The Court accepted her plea of guilty, and remanded her for sentence, directing an inquiry to be made in regard to herself and relatives.

INGRATITUDE.

Mrs. Frances Christiansen, being in straightened circumstances, bethought herself that the universal "uncle" of the unfortunate would advance her certain moneys in consideration of a deposit of clothing equal in value to about five times the sum she would receive from him. Accordingly she packed some of her choicest wearing apparel in a trunk and procured the services of Albert Schieff, a young German, to convey the goods to the kind-hearted "uncle" aforesaid. This Albert did, and Mrs. Christiansen received her money and a pawn ticket and returned home. A day or two afterward the pawn ticket was missing. The lady hastened to the pawn shop and there ascertained that Schieff had been there before her, and representing himself to be her son, had obtained the articles which were in pawn. Mrs. Christiansen stated that she found the young man poor and hungry, and through compassion for his destitute condition had warmed him at her fireside and fed him from her table. In return he had taken advantage of her distress and made way with her clothing. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for six months.

ROBBED A SHOW-CASE.

Two little boys named Michael Carroll and Michael Kelly were charged with stealing five pocket-books from Frederick Frank. The complainant keeps one of those little Yankee-notion stands on a street-corner, and during his temporary absence some boys had broken his show-case open and robbed it of some pocket-books. A policeman saw the boys in the act, and hastening to the spot arrested young Carroll and Kelly, the ones who had the property, escaping. The prisoners were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

Margaret Gilroy and Catharine Buckley were charged with having picked Mrs. Josephine La Rue's pocket of a handkerchief, some currency and a pocket-book. Mrs. La Rue testified that a day or two since she was riding up town in a stage, the two prisoners being also in the vehicle. She alighted from the stage and was followed by the two women. When she reached the sidewalk she asked one of the prisoners the way to a certain street when they both walked a short distance with her, one on each side. Presently, Mrs. La Rue missed her pocket-book and called an officer, who took the prisoners into custody. They were searched at the station-house, but no stolen property found with them, it probably having been "passed" to a man whom they spoke to in the street. They were found guilty of the theft, and sentenced each to six months in the Penitentiary. These prisoners are known as veteran pickpockets, and have often been in prison under different names. Each possesses so many *aliases* that it is doubtful if either could swear to the name she received at the baptismal font—if either ever saw such an institution. Margaret is said to have been an exceedingly beautiful woman in her younger days, but crime, poverty and degradation have made her features coarse and hard, and the passing years have left their marks upon the face once so pleasant to look upon. She has, like all women of her profession, had numerous temporary husbands, with each of whom she lived so long as it suited her fancy or convenience. One of these was a noted pickpocket named Moran. This man pleased Margaret for some months, but his professional skill was so limited that she soon began to look upon him with contempt, and eventually desired a "separation." But Margaret was too profitable a companion to lose, and so Moran refused to accept the bill of divorce tendered him. As the woman herself tersely put the subject, "she wanted to shake him, but he wouldn't be shook." Margaret went to Albany, thither followed her affectionate spouse. Walking in the street one day, discussing their domestic bliss, Margaret saw an opportunity to steal a pocket-book from a lady. She seized upon the opportunity, also the coveted wallet. But a policeman, who was called by the lady robbed, seized upon Margaret, also her companion, Moran. They were arraigned before a magistrate, and committed to prison. While within the cells Margaret determined to rid herself of her inconvenient husband. She accordingly slipped the purloined pocket-book into his pocket, and then calling an officer informed him that Moran committed the theft, and had then the property in his possession. Moran was searched, and the pocket-book found where Margaret had put it. This proof was conclusive, Moran was sentenced to State Prison and Margaret restored to liberty. This little trick relieved her for some time of her unskillful spouse, and before he was released from prison she had another one. Yesterday, on hearing her sentence of six months in the Penitentiary pronounced, she remarked, "I am innocent of this, Judge—but, never mind, I'm guilty of enough else, so I guess it's all right—I'll be comfortable for the Winter and come down all right in the Spring. Good day, Judge, give my love to the President and family."

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Richard O'Keefe, a young man to whom was given a good character for honesty and industry, was arraigned for an unprovoked assault upon Elizabeth Muller. From the testimony it appears that on the occasion referred to the prisoner was intoxicated, and raising a disturbance in the street. He first seized upon a milk wagon and converted it into a circus chariot, performing a variety of evolutions with it, to the peril of all passers. He next saw the complainant crossing the street, and immediately made an attack upon her, knocking her down, and tearing nearly all of her clothes off her back. He was only induced to desist by the interference of bystanders. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to two months in the Penitentiary and fined him $25.

A DEPRAVED APPETITE.

Charles Weston, who was tried on Saturday last for an indecent exposure of his person, was brought up for sentence. This prisoner's defence was that he was under the influence of laudanum at the time, and did not know whether he committed the offence or not. During his confinement he has been partially deprived of this infernal drug, and as a consequence, when brought into Court yesterday, his whole frame was shaken with nervous excitement. His eyes rolled wildly in their sockets, his hands nervously clutched the iron railings, and his face was haggard and sad to look upon. Several well-known gentlemen interceded for him, and the Court thinking that he was, owing to his self-imposed insanity, unconscious of the offence he had committed, suspended sentence and permitted him to depart. Upon hearing this decision, the prisoner's nervous system gave way entirely, and with a delirious cry he fell to the floor, and was subsequently carried out of the room by his friends. A more abject slave to a depraved and disgusting appetite never appeared in Court. Even while standing at the prisoner's bar he produced an empty vial from his pocket and begged an officer to procure him a supply of that drug which had not only stolen away his mind but destroyed his constitution. But little sympathy was felt for him, however, as his own hand had catered to his own depravity, and pampered an appetite which had risen superior to his will. It would have been a blessing to him had his offence been sufficiently serious to have secured him a sentence of six months on the Island, where proper care might have converted his wrecked and wretched frame into a healthy, vigorous man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Honora Kyler, assault and battery, $5; Ann Cohen, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; John McManus, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Henry Kattenhein, petty larceny, Penitentiary one month; Bruno Buckbinder, petty larceny, Penitentiary three months; Julius Dranduff, assault and battery, six cents; Benjamin Hulker, petty larceny, $30.

The Case of John C. Braine.

Before United States Commissioner Newton.

In this case, the District-Attorney announced this morning that the prisoner had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and is now held by the Marshal under that indictment; whereupon the Commissioner said that as the examination before him was designed either to acquit Braine or to hold him for the action of the Grand Jury, as the facts might warrant, and as the Grand Jury had already acted upon the case, he could make no adjudication upon it, and the proceedings before him might be considered at an end.

The prisoner will be arraigned on the first Wednesday in November.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 30, 1866.

30,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114¼	100 Quick. Min.	56
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	110⅞	100 do	56¼
16,000 U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'65	111	100 Mar. Min. Co.	14⅞
100,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C'65		300 Mariposa Pref.	32
New Issue	108⅝	100 do	32⅛
12,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100	350 At. Mail S. Co.	112
8,800 T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		100 do b30	113
First Ser...Sm.	106⅝	100 do	113
55,500 do 2d Ser.	105⅝	300 do	113¼
2,750 do	105⅜	200 do	113½
3,000 do 3d Ser.	105⅝	100 Union Nav. Co.	113¼
2,000 N. Car' 6s x-c	59	25 N. Y. Central	118¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	83¼	450 do	119
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		100 do	119⅛
Issue	83½	1000 Erie Railroad	85¼
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74	100⅛	10 do 2d call	85⅜
5,000 N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan R.	109⅜	300 Hudson R.	126¾
		100 Long Island R. s60	55
1,000 Brooklyn Park L.	95	200 do	60
80,000 O. & M. Cer.	33¾	72 N.Y. & N. H.	115
10,000 do b20	33⅛	400 Reading R.	116⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '87	96	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	92½
10,000 C. & N.W. Con.		400 do	92⅝
Conv. Bds	86⅝	200 Ill. Central R.	125
2,000 Gal.&C.1st M	100	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	93½
5,000 Tol.&W.2d M.	82	500 Chi. & N. W.	57⅞
2,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	102	800 do	57¼
6,000 Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	75¾	1200 Chi. & N. W. P.	80¼
3,000 C.&R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94¾	500 do	80⅜
5,000 Mariposa 1st M.	41	400 Cleve. & Tol.	119¼
5,000 do	40½	100 do	119
13 Bk. State of N. Y.	114	1500 Chic. & R. I.	110¾
6 Manuf. Mer. Bank.	110	400 do	110⅝
14 Del. & Hud. C.	160	100 do 2d call	110⅝
100 Cum. Coal P.	63⅜	600 Tol., Wab. & W.	53½
100 do	63⅞	500 P., Ft.W.& C.	109⅝
100 do	63⅞	300 do	109¾
200 do	64	300 do	109⅞
300 do	64½	300 Alt. & T.H.	48
100 do	64¼	100 do	48¼
200 do	64⅛	100 do	48⅜
400 Amer. Coal	71	300 do b30	48⅜
600 Wilks. Coal	70	300 do b30	48½
1300 West. U. Tel.	53⅛	100 Chic. & Alt.	111½
200 do	53⅛	80 Mil. & St. P.	61⅛
200 do 2d call	53⅞	100 do	62
200 West. U. Tel., Rus.		100 H. & St. Jo.	47½
Extension	97	200 H. & St. J. Pr.	61¼

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

100,000 US.6s,5-20s,C.'65	111½	300 At. Mail St. C.	113
30,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s.		200 N. Y. Cen.	118⅞
Third Ser.	105⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅛
8,000 N. Car. 6s x-c.	59	300 Erie R.	84⅞
10,000 Ohio & M.C. b30	33⅛	300 do b30	85
400 Cumb. Coal. P.	64⅞	900 Clev. & Pitts.	92¾
100 do	64⅞	11 Chi. & N. W.	55
500 West. U. Tel.	53⅛	100 do	55¾
70 do	53	200 Chi. & N. W.P	80
200 Quicksilver	56	500 Chic. & R. I.	110¼
500 Wilkes. Coal.	70		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	100	30 N. Y. Cen.	118⅞
20,000 Tr.Notes, 73-10s.,		450 do 2d call	118⅞
Sec. Ser.	105⅝	600 Erie Railroad	84¾
10,000 Missouri 6s.	83⅛	100 do	84⅞
6,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan., reg.	109	100 Hudson R. R.	126⅞
		800 Reading R.	116
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	114¼
30,000 do	33⅞	400 M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
100 Cum. Coal. P.	64⅞	300 Ill. Cen. R.	125
100 West. U. Tel.	53⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
400 do	53⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.	56⅛
60 do	53⅛	100 do	56⅛
100 Mar. Min.	14⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	79⅛
100 Mar. Pref.	31⅞	100 do	79⅜
500 M. So. & N. I.	91⅞	200 do	79⅜
200 At. Mail S. Co.	113	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	112⅜	1000 Chic. & R. I.	110⅝
100 do	112	500 do 2d call	110⅛
750 Pac. M. S. Co.	236	200 P., F. W. & C.	109⅝
100 do	233	600 do	109⅛
100 Bruns. Land	8⅜	100 Alt. & T. H.	48
200 Penn. Coal Co.	154	100 H. & St. J. b30	48
100 Central Coal	55	400 Mil. & St. P.	61⅛
300 Union Nav. Co.	113	50 Mil. & P.du C. 2d P.	90
100 Quicksilver	55⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	33⅞	300 Erie Railroad	85¼
200 Canton Co.	55	800 do	86⅛
100 Cum. Coal P.	62¾	400 do b5	85¼
200 do	63	800 do b3	85⅛
600 do	63⅛	200 do c	85⅛
300 do s3	63⅛	300 do s3	85¼
100 do b3	63½	200 do b3	86¼
200 do	63⅞	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅝
200 Wilkesbarre Coal	69½	600 do s3	92⅝
500 do	69⅝	100 do s15	93½
200 Quick. Min. Co.	56¼	1500 Clev. & P. R.	93⅞
100 do b3	56½	1200 do	92⅝
400 Mar. Pref.	32	600 do b3	93⅛
100 do b10	32¼	400 do s3	93⅛
200 do	32½	200 Cleve. & Tol. x-d	119¼
200 Spruce Hill C.	4½	200 do s3	119
200 West. U. Tel.	53⅛	1200 Chi. R. I. & P.	110⅝
100 do b3	53¼	900 do s3	110½
400 do b3	53⅛	100 do b10	110⅝
800 do	53⅛	300 Chic. & N. W.	57⅞
500 do b3	53	200 do b3	57¼
100 N. Y. Cen.	118⅞	300 do	57¼
100 do b3	119	200 do s3	57⅛
100 do s30	115⅜	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	80⅜
100 Tol., W. & W	53¼	100 do s3	80¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C. s3	33⅜	400 Mich. S. & N. I. c	92⅛
100 Cum. Coal	64⅞	500 do s3	92⅛
200 Wilkes. Coal	69¾	200 do b10	92¼
500 Ashburton Coal	14	200 do b3	92¼
200 Mariposa Pr.	32	500 Clev. & Pitts	92⅞
100 New-York Cen.	118⅝	200 do b3	92⅜
200 do s3	118⅛	200 do b10	93
100 do c	118¾	400 do c	92¾
200 Erie R. s3	84⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	110¼
1100 do s3	84⅞	600 do	110⅜
400 do	84⅜	100 do s3	110⅜
300 do b3	84⅞	200 do b3	110½
200 do	84⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	55¾
100 do b10	85	200 do s3	55¾
300 do s3	84⅞	3800 do	56
200 West. U. Tel.	53¼	300 do	56⅛
100 do s15	53⅛	800 do s3	56
200 Reading R.	116	500 do b3	56⅛
100 Alt. & T. H.	47½	200 do c	55⅞
600 Tol., W. & W.	53¾	500 do c	56
400 do	53⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	79¾
600 do	53⅝	300 do	79⅜
100 do b3	53⅝	200 do c	79⅛
200 P., F. W. & C. x-d	109½	300 do s3	79⅜

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

100 Cum. Coal b3	64⅞	200 Tol., W. & W. s3	53⅛
400 do	64⅝	300 do	53⅛
100 do s3	64⅛	1200 Mich. S. & N. I.	92
200 Wilksbarre Coal	70	100 do s5	91⅞
100 Butler Coal Co.	19⅜	300 do b5	92
200 Quick. Min. Co.	55⅞	100 do s3	91⅞
200 Mar. Min. Pr.	31⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R.	125
200 do s30	31½	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
100 do s5	31¼	400 do b10	92¾
100 do	31⅛	500 do	92⅝
1600 do	31	200 Ch., R. I. & P.	110⅛
200 do b10	31⅛	200 do b15	110⅝
200 West. U. Tel	53⅛	100 do b5	110⅝
800 Erie R. b3	84¼	100 do s10	110⅝
200 do s3	84⅝	1100 Chic. & N. W	56¼
100 do s10	84	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	79⅛
200 Reading R. s15	115⅝	200 do s3	79¾
400 do	115⅜	200 do s3	79⅝
100 Alt. & T. H.	47½	200 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	109¼
100 Atlantic S.S.Co.	113	100 do s15	109⅝

TUESDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The Gold Room and the Foreign Exchange Market were both ¼@½ ℔ cent. weaker than on Monday, on the actual transactions of the day. It was found that only a moderate amount of Exchange was wanted for the mail by the *Scotia*, on Wednesday morning, at the advanced rates, and choice Bills on London could be had before 2 o'clock at 109⅜@109½ ℔ cent. The sales of Gold were at 146⅜@145⅞@146 ℔ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room was dull, to the serious disappointment of some of the parties who combined last week to advance the market to higher rates by 2@3 ℔ cent. The Cash Gold was again easy for delivery, although a small fraction was paid in several instances for its use until Wednesday.

The Customs demand for Gold this week is averaging over $400,000 per day. The Gold Interest to be paid out at the close of the week will probably average *from three to four millions per day*, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday; so there is every prospect of a good supply of Gold for immediate delivery, should the turn of the Foreign Exchanges or any new combinations in the Gold Room require it. While we make this statement, we most respectfully warn the Importers and other parties disposed to speculate upon much lower rates for Gold than the present, *not* to increase their *short* contracts. It is these contracts, and the resulting difficulties in making prompt deliveries of Gold that tempt to combinations in the Gold Room to advance the price and to exact heavy differences for the daily use of the Cash Gold.

There is no change in the easy appearance or low rates of the Money Market, and none from present appearances at Bank and in Wall-street, likely to occur for some weeks to come, if at all before the New Year. As remarked on Monday, however, some of our financial authorities continue to express the opinion that a further demand for currency to go South, if not West, after the 15th November, may tend to advance the rates of interest.

The Public Funds are steady on the 5-20s of 1862, and firmer on the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865. In the latter a large business was done to-day on Wall-street, and about $600,000 disposed of at the Treasury Office in exchange for the First Series of 7.30 ℔ cent Notes. This Consolidated Stock is gradually becoming the favorite of the Government list. The first Gold Interest upon it falls due Jan. 1, 1867.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was again quite animated, but the turn of prices on most descriptions rather against the best sales of Monday. There was a sharp break in Northwest Common down to 54½ ℔ cent., followed by a reaction to 56¼@56½ ℔ cent. The advance of yesterday in Rock Island was well supported, and Fort Wayne and Reading of the same class of Stocks were in good request. Erie shares lost about ½@¾ ℔ cent. of Monday's advance; New-York Central ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower, and Northwest Preferred ½@¾ ℔ cent. lower; Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern, Wabash, and Terre Haute and Alton well supported. The Miscellaneous list further advanced on Pacific Mail, Cumberland and Wilkesbarre Coal. The last named has gone up to 70 ℔ cent., on the recent arrangements of the Company with the Erie Road for direct transportation of their coal to the New-York market.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100	Northwest	57¼	56⅜
U. S. 5-20s	114⅜	114¼	N. West Pref.	80⅜	79⅜
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106⅝	Rock Island	110⅛	110⅝
N. Y. Central	118⅞	118¾	Fort Wayne	109½	109⅜
Erie	85¼	84⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	61	64½
Hudson	126½	126½	Quicksilver	56¼	55¾
Reading	116	116	W. U. Telegraph.	53	53⅛
Mich. Southern.	92⅛	92	Mariposa Pref.	32	31
Illinois Central	124⅞	125	Ohio Certificates	33½	33½
Pittsburgh	93⅛	92¾	American Gold	146⅜	146¼
Tennessee 6s.	71¾	72	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Shoe and Leather	113
Merchants'	117	Continental	102
Union	124	St. Nicholas	105
Phenix	108	Commonwealth	110
Tradesmen's	140	Park	150
Butchers & Drovers	127	Manuf's & Merchants	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Central National	112
State of New-York	114	First National	215
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	112	Fourth National	110
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	115½
Irving	108	Tenth National	104
Peoples'	125	Oriental Bank	125
Nassau	109		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	118⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	118⅛	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Gal. & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883	99¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100
Buff. N.Y & E. 1st M. '77	96	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	104½	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	108½	N. J. Central 2d M	105
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	96	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M	65
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	104	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Al. income	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	86	Marietta & Cin, 1st M.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L.G.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	76	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Lack. & West'n Bds.	99	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	73
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93½
Tol & W. 1st M. ext.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	102
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	82		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,539,329 16; of which $412,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $1,154,000; Payments, $507,662 27; Balance, $102,461,765 99.

The half-yearly interest on the Bonds of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway Company, bearing the indorsement of the State of Tennessee, has been provided by the Railway Company, in this City, with Messrs. POWELL, GREEN & Co., Bankers, No. 38 Broad-street, to be paid on presentation of the Coupons on or after 1st November. We are further advised that nearly all the Tennessee Railroads, to which the State of Tennessee advanced its Bonds, will promptly provide their respective quotas of half-yearly interest, due in New-York on the 1st January, at least fifteen days in advance of maturity, as required by the recent act of the Legislature. And there is no present question that the State Treasury will make up the deficiency.

The Mercantile National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of five ℔ cent., payable Nov. 1.

Mr. C. C. PARKES, Gold Broker, in New-street, was to-day robbed of $40,000 in Gold by one of his clerks. The clerk was sent out with a certified currency check to receive $40,000 in Gold, which was duly delivered to him in eight $5,000 Gold Notes on the Treasury. He drew two of these Notes at the Treasury in Gold Coin, and disappeared with this Coin and the other six Notes, numbered respectively 20,654 B, 22,000 C or B, 21,459 C, 21,756 D, 21,656 D and 21,424 D. A large reward is offered for his apprehension.

The Week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $3,043,864.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN) FOR SALE BY CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 11,839 bbls. Flour, 478 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,311 bushels Wheat, 31,527 bushels Corn, 4,302 bushels Rye, 74,126 bushels Barley, 88,276 bushels Oats, 428 bbls. Pork, 188 packages Lard, 85 packages Beef, and 582 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in demand at $10@$10 12 for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet, but quoted steady.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and steady, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 20,393 bags; sales of do., 18,840 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 3,300 per *Chineserin*, and 3,208 per *Convoy* (before arrival, P. N. T.; 700 per steamer *South America*, at 14½c.; 668 per do. at 13½c.; 934 per do. at 13⅞c.; 2,500 per do. at 13½c.; 2,600 per *Contest*, and 1,200 per *Union*, P. N. T., and 3,730 per *Jarlen*, at 12½c. The market closes firm but quiet. The cargo per *J. B. S.* (3,635 bags) has been sold to arrive here from Hampton Roads at 12½c. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 72,511 bags, including, of Rio, 36,854; of Java, Government bags, 8,608; of Ceylon, 1,394; of Maracaibo, 5,230; of Laguayra, 10,503; of St. Domingo, 888, and of other descriptions, 9,034.

STOCK OF RIO.

Baltimore, bags	3,000
New-York, bags	36,854
Grand Total	39,854

COTTON—Has been held firmly, despite the liberal receipts. The demand has been moderate. Middling grades ranged from 39c.@41½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,750 bales, against receipts of 5,390 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,918
Receipts last week	15,688
Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866	49,621
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	102,419
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	509,563
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports week ending to-day	3,207
Exports since Oct. 1	11,153
Exports since Sept. 1	32,627
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	342,565
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, 1866	73,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day have been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Porter B, 18c.; Park, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33½c.; James, 30c.; Blackstone, 28c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Dunnell, 19c.; Freeman, 17c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8; No. 9, $8 50. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 25c.; Globe, 19c.; Massachusetts, 27c.

FEATHERS—The demand has been mainly for prime, which are in light supply and held firmly. The range is from 50c. for common, to $1 for choice live Geese, ℔ lb.

FISH—The demand has been rather more animated for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 50@$8 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$22; No. 2 at $18 50@$20 50; No. 3 at $14 25@$15 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 75@$8 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c. for Scaled, and 50c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLAX—Has been in rather better supply and limited request at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and firm in price to-day, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 15,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$11 75; very poor to good old Extra State at $10@$11 87; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $12@$13 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12@$13 40 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@$11 75
Extra State	10 00	@13 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 00	@13 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 40	@15 25
Extra Genesee	13 55	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 55@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet; 100 bbls. extra sold at $14 60@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in brisk demand, including superfine at $7@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 1,750 bbls. Corn Meal has been in very active demand at $5 70@$5 85 for Western, $5 85 for Jersey, $5 90 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 90@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet at former rates.

GRAIN—There has been decidedly more activity in Wheat, and prices have advanced 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been mainly speculative; sales have been reported since our last of 295,000 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 30; very inferior to good No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 27@$2 45; and amber State at $3 15@$3 21½, the latter an extreme rate for very choice ℔ bushel. Corn has been unusually active at a further advance of 8c.@10c. ℔ bushel; the purchases have been mainly speculative. Sales since our last, 431,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 30 for inferior; $1 30@$1 35, closing at $1 34@$1 35 afloat, and $1 30@$1 35, closing at $1 35, in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 33@1 35 for Yellow Western, and $1 36 for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye has been in more demand and held with increased firmness. Sales since our last 17,000 bushels at $1 35 for old and $1 42@$1 43 for new Western and $1 43@$1 45 for Canadian, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in good request and buoyant in price. Sales since our last 137,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for Canada West, free, and $1 15@$1 19 for do., in bond, $1 30 for two-rowed, and $1 35@$1 40 for four-rowed State, and $1 17 for common Western, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Oats have been very freely purchased, chiefly on speculative account, at a further advance of 3c.@4c. ℔ bushel. We quote Chic go at 70c.@76c., closing at 73c.@76c., the latter rate for prime; Milwaukee at 72c.@76c., the latter rate for choice; Iowa at 75c.@76c.; State at 74c.@77c. ℔ bushel. Sales 321,000 bushels. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "There is much firmness shown by holders of all descriptions of Flour, and for the last two weeks more buoyancy and activity in the trade, buyers evincing a willingness to increase their stocks even at present high rates. As the daily receipts are light, and the season of canal supplies nearly at a close, there is much confidence in prices for the future. At yesterday's market a slight advance was obtained. In Wheat there are but few transactions, owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining sound, desirable quality; there is but little Winter or choice Spring arriving—the supplies being chiefly No. 2, or mixed. The City millers hold no stocks, but are purchasing for daily wants. In store here, we have less than 450,000 bushels of all kinds, and present prospects are not favorable for any large increase, and we shall probably go into Winter with a very light stock. For Oats there is a speculative demand, and higher prices obtained. Rye has been in demand for milling purposes at improved rates. Barley, within a few weeks, has been in request for export, and quite an active demand has sprung up, chiefly for Canadian, the sales lately having been at $1 05@$1 18 in bond. Indian Corn, under an active speculative and Eastern demand, has advanced rapidly during the last week, and closes firmly at the quotations below. The quantity arriving by Erie Canal at tide water this year to 22d October shows a decrease from last season to the same date of 527,300 bbls. Flour, 3,149,800 bushels Wheat, 106,200 bushels Barley, and an increase of 8,290,400 bushels Indian Corn. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—8,361 bbls. Flour, 14,300 bushels Wheat, 323,394 bushels Corn, 19,928 bushels Oats, 1,552 bushels Barley. To South America—2,901 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,004 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Corn, 410 bushels Peas. To all other ports—23,163 bbls. Flour, 344 bbls. Rye Flour, 8,453 bbls. Corn Meal, 600 bushels Wheat, 28,462 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 1,175 bushels Peas, making a total to all ports of 34,425 bbls. Flour, 364 bbls. Rye Flour, 8,553 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,504 bushels Wheat, 352,256 bushels Corn, 20,078 bushels Oats, 1,585 bushels Peas, and 1,552 bushels Barley."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Oct. 29, 1866	21,187	76,569	2,003,8.6
New-Orleans, Oct. 19, 1866	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1866	—	3,345	37,048
Baltimore, Oct. 24, 1866	—	—	—
Boston, Oct. 26, 1866	19	—	—
San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1866	—	386,134	—
Other Ports, Oct. 23, 1866	—	—	—
Total	21,206	466,048	2,040,854
To about same period, 1865	13,848	327,966	1,515,981
To about same period, 1864	25,298	1,054,543	73,259
To about same period, 1863	29,219	2,890,328	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.
New-York, to Oct. 26, 1866	700	5,300	—
Other Ports, to latest dates	—	—	—
Total	700	5,300	—
To about same period, 1865	2,311	68,012	25,848
To about same period, 1864	6,309	—	62,732
To about same period, 1863	22,273	13,965	128,295

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Are in more request at 25c.@25½c. for the former, and 31c.@31½c. for the latter.

HAY—North River bale continues scarce and in good demand at $1 19@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including American new at 35c.@62c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been in fair request at 10½c.@11c., in gold, ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet and nominally unchanged, including American at $287 50@$290 for Undressed, and $370@$375 for Dressed, ℔ ton.

HIDES—Have been in demand and firm.

LATHS—Have been more sought after, at buoyant prices.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair, at unaltered rates.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, at full prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 15@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty good demand and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 83c.@85c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$7; Resin at $5 75@$15 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 50@$1 53 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING OCT. 29.—The market continues quiet and without change. The only sales we have to report are 170 bbls. Sperm for manufacturing, on private terms, and 30 bbls. Northern Whale, and 193 bbls. South Sea, also for manufacturing and on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 29, 1866	31,785	67,142	668,600
Same time last year	30,033	74,988	581,200
Exports for week ending Oct. 29, 1866	1,280	26	8,250
Previously	5,714	381	486,200
From Jan. 1 to date	6,994	407	494,450

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate request at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 35½c.@39c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 88,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 56x60, 12c; 85,000 do. 64x64, 14c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, but less active. Sales since our last, 5,250 bbls., in lots, at $34 50@$34 75, cash, and $31 75@$32, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $34 50 cash; $31 75@$32 for one-year old Mess, and $27 25@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $29@$29 25, and buyers', at $33, and December and January, seller, at $26 12@$26 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and depressed, at 15c.@15½c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c., for short rib, and 16½c. for short rib ℔ lb.; sales 125 boxes. Lard continues in limited demand, at about former rates; sales since our last, 380 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 14c.@16c., and small lots at 16½c. ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet, at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams are very dull and heavy at $40@$45 ℔ bbl. Sales, 70 bbls. Dressed Hogs are quiet and depressed at 12c. for heavy, and 12½c. for light, ℔ lb. Butter is inactive at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 7c.@17½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet, but stiffly held.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at about former figures, including Clover at 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $3 10@$3 40, and Timothy at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in very moderate request, including Honduras Deer, at 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c. ℔ lb.: Matamoras, 55c. ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb.; Payta, 40c.@42c. ℔ lb.; Curacao, 67½c.@70c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Cape, 47½c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at steady figures. Sales since our last 760 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13¾c., and 450 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 53,000 lbs. at 14½c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 135,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been more active. Sales since our last 717 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@15c.; and 913 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c@9c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady.

WHISKY—Sales, 80 bbls. Common Western, in bond, at 41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 25,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 4d. @ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new.

Sales of Real Estate, Oct. 30.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Houses and leases of lots, Nos. 254 and 256 West Houston-st., each 25x100, each	$3,250
House and lease of lot, No. 229 West 12th-st., 23.6x98.6	6,675
2 lots n. s. 61st-st., 100 ft. E. of 9th-av., each 25x100.4 each	5,050
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.4	5,025
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.4	5,150
House and lot No. 46 Columbia-st., 16.9x50	7,200
House and lot No. 44½ Columbia-st., 16.9x50	3,800
House and lot No. 44 Columbia-st., 16.9x50	4,100
House and lot No. 42½ Columbia-st., 16.9x50	3,600
House and lot No. 55 Clinton-st., 16.8x100	4,350
Houses and lots Nos. 57 and 59 Clinton-st., each 16.8x100, each	4,550
House and lot No. 115 Goerck-st., 17.10x50	2,350
House and lot No. 65 Broome-st., 18.2x56	4,900
Houses and lots Nos. 67 and 69 Broome-st., each 16.1x56, each	2,600

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of SARAH SULLIVAN, late of Hotel de Cuba, or any of her friends, they will please send her address immediately to MICHAEL DONNEGAN, No. 117 Cedar-st., and they will be liberally rewarded.

WHY IS MORRISSEY THE BEST CANDIDATE? Because he can give a good knock-down argument.

THE LONG STRIKE AT THE OLYMPIC.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM No. 544 Broadway to the corner of Prince and Green sts., thence by the Broadway cars to 34th-st., six $500 bills (3,000.) The finder will receive the above reward, with the thanks of the loser, by applying to HENRY D. FELTER, No. 560 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE, under the instruction of SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA, No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York. Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age. Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY. Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st. Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use. Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness. The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST., REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH. MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL, Formerly C. D. Morris', No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—LAST DAYS OF THE REDUCED PRICES.—It is respectfully announced that the opportunity to secure Book-keeping and Penmanship at half prices, at GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway, will not extend beyond Nov. 1, commencement of the Winter session. Open until 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES for young business men who are desirous of acquiring a practical and thorough knowledge of the French language, will be held by a competent Professor at his residence. Unexceptionable reference given. Address X. F. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING BEEN IN THE drug business 15 years, desires to instruct young men for the same; references from first-class physicians and the President of the Academy of Medicine. Address by note or in person, JAMES C. LEWIS, No. 527 Greenwich-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway. Established 1852. All lessons private, individually; no illusory class lessons with adults. Also, Latin, German, Greek, English grammar.

DESIRED—LESSONS IN MUSIC, OR IN THE German and Italian languages in exchange for tuition in the French or English languages, by able native teachers. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—BY AN experienced instructress. Terms $240 per annum. Address E. HERBERT, Rye Post-office.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC (PIANO, &c.,) and languages, lately returned from Germany, is desirous of engaging a few days weekly at an institution; would not object to leave the City; best of references. Address F. O., care of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF THOROUGH EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a position as companion or resident English governess; a French or German family preferred; no objection to the country. Address M. Z. P., Station C.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, having experience and the best references, wishes one or two pupils. Address HOWARD, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY to teach French, who can bring good references Address Post-office Box No. 218, Elizabeth, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

IVES' PATENT LAMPS—PARIS 1867.

Our several inventions are protected by Letters Patent in all the important European countries, and (space having been alloted us) our Lamps will be exhibited at the

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

In anticipation of the demand then expected, we have determined to establish their manufacture in the several countries under the personal supervision of one of our partners, who will go from here early in January with tools, patterns, &c., necessary for the business.

With the view of immediately acquiring additional capital for the successful prosecution of the business abroad, we propose to dispose of a part of our interest in the patents for each country, and believe we can offer satisfactory inducements for investment to any one who will call and examine our improvements and the rapid growth of our business here, where our Lamps have been in use nearly two years with universal satisfaction, both in city and country. [See testimonial in circular.]

To Americans visiting the great Fair this affords an unusually favorable opportunity for a safe and lucrative investment, in which pleasure and profit may be combined, especially to any who contemplate a lengthy stay abroad and would like an active interest in a good business in one of the central cities. In no place is manufacturing more profitable than in Europe, the market of the world; and as the introduction of Petroleum is so constantly increasing, the best Lamps should follow wherever it goes. Call or send for circulars.

JULIUS IVES & CO., No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. P. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WAR TO THE KNIFE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Percy, Chapman, Williams, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Saidee Cole, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Alicia Mandeville.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. FOREST OF BONDY; Or, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS and LES DEUX FUGITIFS. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPT. HERON, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST, THE FIRE KAISER and THE LONG STRIKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mills. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A young man named CHARLES U. BURT came to his death at Elmira on Friday in the following singular manner: The deceased on the Saturday previous had played in a ball match, and a short time after complained of pain from a slight swelling on his lip. On the following day physicians were summoned from New-York and Albany, who pronounced his disease a peculiar form of erysipelas, produced, beyond a doubt, by some poisonous matter obtained from the ball. The deceased was a step-son of Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, late Comptroller of the State.

The son of a Mr. WHITON, residing in Bangor, Me., recently returned from a sea voyage, bringing with him a quantity of arsenic which he carelessly left on a table while the family were absent. The package was opened and its contents placed in the water-pail, from which the whole family drank plentifully upon their return. In the course of the night they were seized with violent purging and vomiting, and medical assistance was promptly summoned.

The apple crop on the Western Reserve is probably larger than that of any previous season for many years. The inland towns are shipping thousands of barrels. Ottawa, Seneca, Ashland, Lorain, and a score of counties, are sending large quantities to New-York, Chicago, and other places. The price is about $3 per barrel. Dealers are paying $2, without barrels.

An affray occurred on Saturday at Medina, N. Y., between two men named ELLIOT and BOOTH, in which BOOTH was stabbed fatally, it is supposed. They were discussing politics, when getting angry, they clenched and both fell to the ground. While in that position ELLIOT stabbed BOOTH in the side and chest. BOOTH was alive at last accounts, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Sunday at Cincinnati two boys, in company with several others, were engaged in playing at some game in a coal-yard. GALLAGHER, whether accidentally or purposely, it is not known, knocked MORRIS' hat off his head. The latter, without scarcely saying a word, deliberately pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in the back of the head just below the base of the brain, and causing death in fifteen minutes afterward.

The Ohio Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church, which closed its session at Wooster last week, agreed to locate their proposed University at that place, provided the citizens of Wayne County will contribute one hundred thousand dollars to erect the buildings. The *Republican* says that all but fifteen thousand dollars of the amount has been subscribed, and the remainder has been pledged.

A young lad named JOHNSON was burned to death at Oneida, on Friday last, in a barn. JOHNSON and his brother had started a fire on the barn floor with some matches and shavings, which spread so rapidly that they became alarmed and one of them hid himself in the hay. His remains were found in the embers after the barn was burned down.

The Albany train, due at Peekskill yesterday morning, ran off the track two miles south of Peekskill, owing to the washing away of the track by the storm. Three cars were thrown from the track. No passengers were seriously injured. Both tracks were obstructed for several hours.

The investigation of the Police into the murder of JOSIAH ROGERS, at Rochester, has warranted them in arresting GEORGE and ALLEN STREETER and WILLIAM WILLIS. It was evidently the design to kill LAWRENCE, with whom STREETER and WILLIS had had some misunderstanding.

On Saturday morning two brothers named BAKER were out shooting in Colchester, Conn. One of them raised his gun to fire at a bird, when his brother stepped in front of him and received the whole charge, causing almost instant death, but not before he had time to exonerate his brother from any blame.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, Pennsylvania, Rev. AUDLEY BROWNE, D. D., of New-Castle, was elected to the Presidency of the College. The Westminster College is under the care of the United Presbyterian Church, and is located at New-Wilmington, Lawrence County.

Miss SEIGLER, a young lady of Cleveland, narrowly escaped suffocation on Friday night, by gas escaping from a burner in her room. When discovered she was barely alive, but by the immediate application of restoratives she was saved.

An excursion party starts from St. Louis to-day for Fort Riley, Kansas, to celebrate the opening of the Union Pacific Railway (eastern division) to that point. A large party from Pennsylvania and Ohio will participate in the excursion.

In Nashville colored children are heartily invited to attend the Catholic Sabbath-schools with the other children, and no distinction is made on account of color or previous condition of servitude.

WILLIAM H. ORNE and LOVETT PRATT, convicted last week at Lowell of setting fire to the city building on Winthrop-street, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

B. D. L. SUTHERLAND delivered an interesting lecture before a large audience in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, last evening, upon the religion, social life, and customs of the Chinese.

The Dutch Gap Canal is now much navigated by sail vessels and steam tugs.

LOCAL NEWS.

An interesting libel case came before Justice DODGE yesterday afternoon at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which GEORGE ROBINSON, a rich Australian merchant, is the complainant, and LOUIS LEVY and WM. MARTIN, the defendants. The ground of the complaint is that LEVY and MARTIN attempted to injure the character of Mr. ROBINSON and to prevent his marriage with a rich widow lady of this city by giving circulation to the report that he was a transported English convict, who had served a term as such at Botany Bay. The parties were committed to answer the charge.

Mr. PHILIP MILLING, arrested on Friday last on the charge of having forged the name of Justice MONELL, of the Superior Court, to some naturalization papers, (full particulars in relation to which have appeared in our columns,) was brought up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next Court of General Sessions. Mr. MATHEW RECKART became his bondsman.

The case of the People ex rel. JAMES M. EVANS vs. JOHN C. SHAW et al., already reported, was decided yesterday by Justice BARNARD. His decision is that the motion is granted, on the basis of Judge GILBERT's decision in a similar case. Ten dollars costs are allowed to the petitioners, and the attorneys' fees are to be equally divided between the respective parties.

A clerk named CALVERT, in the employ of Mr. C. C. PARKS, a broker at No. 34 New-street, absconded yesterday with $40,000 in gold checks belonging to his employer. Two of these checks, amounting to $10,000, were presented by him at the Sub-Treasury, and the cash for them obtained. The Police authorities are vigilantly seeking the thief, but the clue to his whereabouts is a faint one.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic Mass Meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, and the other candidates on the State ticket. The meeting was addressed by Mayor HOFFMAN, Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, R. H. PRUYN, and others. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Radical Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel to ratify the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress. Speeches were made by Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, ALFRED J. BUELL, NATHANIEL D. PETTY and N. M. SCHAEFFER.

A mass meeting to indorse the nominations of G. F. STEINBRENNER for Congress, and W. A. LYNCH for Assembly, was held last evening at No. 21 Avenue D. The speakers were Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, and Messrs. HOXIE, STEINBRENNER and H. E. RUSSELL.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday but transacted no business beyond ordering election ballots for and against the Constitutional Covention, to be printed.

Gold was dull yesterday at 146@146¼ ₩ cent.; Exchange 109½; Money easy; the Funds steady; the Railways active, but prices irregular.

There was renewed excitement in Breadstuffs yesterday, especially in grain, of which heavy speculative purchases were made at a further material advance in prices. Provisions were less active and unsettled. Cotton and Groceries in moderate demand. Freights quiet.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards during the past week is 6,823. Trade during the week has been quite dull, with prices tending downward. On Monday, the great day of sale at the National Yards, trade appeared to be rather better than it was one week ago, with no advance in prices. There was a demand for better cattle than were found in most of the yards, the number of those well-fattened being much less than one week ago. The poorer grades sold about as the same kind were disposed of one week ago. The general average of the sales was about 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb., net weight. A drove of bulls of fair quality sold for 4c. ₩ lb., live, gross weight. A small number of the very best bullocks brought 17c. ₩ lb., net weight. The number of cows for the week is 100. The receipts of calves number 1,324, with no change in prices since our last report. The receipts of sheep and lambs were unusually large for the weekly supply, numbering 29,798. There was an unusually large number of well-fattened sheep on Sixth-street. Most of the droves sold for 5c.@6c. A few of the best brought 6¼c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live, gross weight. Lambs 6c.@8c., live weight. Trade is not very lively, although all the sheep are disposed of during the week at some price. Transactions in live hogs have been tolerably fair, and prices have fluctuated but little. The arrivals are heavy, numbering 20,511 for the week. The best Western hogs sell nearly as fast as they arrive, at 9⅞c.@10¼c., live, gross weight.

"The Main Issue"—A Question for New-York.

The *World* has devoted much space to extracts from Southern newspaper articles, with the view of showing the hostility of that section to the Constitutional Amendment. We accept the proposition as established. But in the effort to establish it, the *World* has foreshadowed the mischief that would follow the triumph of the Democracy in this State.

The South, according to its own journalists, attaches great importance to the New-York election, the result of which is being waited for with evident anxiety. Upon the verdict to be here pronounced, we are told, almost everything depends. If the Republican ticket prevail, the last hope of the Southern extremists will vanish. On the other hand, the election of HOFFMAN will be hailed as the dawn of another era, with the South restored on terms dictated by itself. To this proposition also the *World* is quite welcome. And it has the merit of putting the Northern Democracy exactly where they choose to be—in the position of supporters of the South with reference to pretensions that would neutralize the achievements of the war. This is "the main issue" of the contest, as the *World's* Southern authorities see it.

The philosophy of the connection between the New-York Democrats and the Southern opponents of the Amendment is tersely expounded by the Richmond *Examiner*. Thus:

"The Northern Democracy make a manly and stern fight for us on the main issue. Let us coöperate with them by every support which we can fairly contribute. They have gained in the popular vote at the recent elections. The Radicals represent a minority of the whole people. If we are united, their overthrow is as certain as the operation of those influences which prevent minorities from rule in America. Their overthrow is accomplished when the majority can be united."

"The main issue," in the eyes of the *Examiner*, manifestly is: Shall the South dictate terms to the North, or submit to the terms which the North seeks to impose? Elaborate, explain and qualify as you please—to this singe point the whole controversy is practically reduced. The *Examiner*, of course, holds that, notwithstanding the rebellion and its result, the South is entitled to resume its old place in the Union, without conditions, whether in the form of oaths, disabilities, or guarantees called for by the North to meet the altered circumstances of the country. Those who fought the battle of the South in Congress before the war, and who abandoned Congress to fight against the Union in another field, are, in the judgment of the *Examiner*, entitled to occupy their seats as though nothing had happened. Of the supporters of this opinion the Northern Democracy are the recognized allies. And in the State of New-York they "make a manly and stern fight" for an issue that would leave the South master of the situation.

For, observe, the *Examiner* does more than applaud the Hoffman party for their "manly and stern fight" for the Southern cause. It looks forward to the time when the Northern Democracy, victorious, shall have secured the unconditional admission of the South, and when the South, united to the Democratic minority of the North, shall again control the affairs of the country. It is not necessary for our present purpose to dwell upon the flaw in the *Examiner's* argument. It is not necessary to point out the fallacious nature of a calculation which begins by assuming election results the very opposite of those which exist. A passing reference to the fact is sufficient for the day—the fact that the *World's* Southern friends look to it and its party for the means of placing the Union majority of the North at the mercy of the unreconstructed and unrepentant extremists of the South. If our citizens like the prospect, the Hoffman ticket will enable them to say so on Tuesday next.

The Southern States and the Extreme Radicals of the North.

The Richmond *Whig*, referring to the suggestions we have made concerning the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States, says:

"It is intimated that if they will nobly consent to incur these disabilities, the South will be allowed representation *There is no such covenant in the Constitutional Amendment*—and if these leaders should be so magnanimous as to do what is asked of them, they would gain nothing for the South. *Instead of serving the South they would be serving the Radicals.* Is not this the height of audacity—to appeal to Southern men to help to put themselves under the ban *in order to please men* who denounce them as being everything that is vile. We cannot think that the TIMES means us harm. The truth is we don't know what it means. It does not seem to know itself."

Possibly not,—but one thing we *do* know, which Southern journalists will sooner or later understand;—namely, that they are very much mistaken in supposing that they will "please the *Radicals*" by adopting the Constitutional Amendment. There is nothing which "the Radicals,"—by which we mean the extreme Ultraists of the Republican Party like Gen. BUTLER, THAD. STEVENS, Gov. BOUTWELL, Judge KELLEY and others,—so much dread as this very action on the part of the South. The *Whig* has read recent developments of public sentiment to very little purpose if it has not discovered, that what these men have set their hearts upon is, *the exclusion of the South from all voice in the Government until after the next Presidential election,* and as much longer as possible. If they can accomplish this, they believe they can hold the Government indefinitely. They think in the first place that they can elect *one of their own men* President,—that being free from Southern influence and Southern votes, they can discard the Conservative Union feeling of the North and nominate a Radical like BUTLER for President, with a fair chance of forcing his election,—and that in the event of success they can do with the South just what they please,—treat it as conquered territory, confiscate the property of its people, and reduce them to the condition of conquered subjects, at their own discretion.

There is but one thing which gives them doubt as to the success of this promising programme, and that is the possible admission of the South upon their acceptance of the Amendment. The *Whig* is quite right in saying that it contains no "covenant" to that effect; but the Radicals know that none is needed;—that public sentiment at the North would *demand* the reinstatement of the South, if they should adopt the Amendment, and that they would be powerless to resist it. Their main weapon would be taken from their hands. They resisted the admission of Tennessee at the last session. They did it successfully until a telegraphic dispatch announced that the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the amendment, and then their resistance amounted to nothing. They still protested. STEVENS told Congress they were making fools of themselves. BOUTWELL remonstrated against hasty action and urged them to await official advices. But all to no purpose. The great body of the Union Party in Congress was determined that Tennessee should be admitted instantly upon her ratification of the Amendment—and so in spite of all opposition she was—less than *twenty* votes being recorded against it, and those the votes of the extremest Radicals in the House.

The same men are afraid of precisely the same result in the case of the other Southern States. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who only *says* what the rest of the Radicals *think*, makes no secret of this apprehension, and openly denounces the Republican Party as intending to "betray" the Radical cause by admitting the South. He knows that if South Carolina should ratify the amendment, her members of Congress could be sworn in at the very opening of the session—provided any were elected who could take the oath. He does not intend that any such result should follow, if he can prevent it. He does not mean that any Southern State shall vote in Congress on matters of legislation, or in the Electoral Colleges for President, until after they shall have a chance to make BUTLER, or BEN WADE, or SUMNER President of the United States. After *that* they may come in, *if they can.*

Now the Southern States have a perfect right to help PHILLIPS and his confederates carry out this programme, if they see fit. We of the North can stand it, if they can. We are unwilling to incur their charges of treachery and impertinence by advising them against it. If they think their "honor" requires them to pursue a course which renders its success probable, very well: let them pursue it. They say, very justly and truly, that it is none of our business. They are the guardians of their own honor and interests, and judging from the success they have had in guarding both hitherto, they need neither aid nor advice from other quarters. Then, too, they have the Democratic Party to fall back upon, and the organs of that party advise them *not* to ratify the Amendment, but to trust *them* for restoration to power. The *World* every now and then takes the South up into the high mountain of its hopes and offers them all the political kingdoms of the earth if they will only fall down and worship the Democratic Party and place their fortunes and their fate exclusively in its hands. The South can trust the flattering tale, if it sees fit. It will not be the first time it has trusted the Democratic Party, to its cost. Some day or other it may learn that, before the Democratic Party can restore *the South*, it must first restore *itself* to place and power; and according to present appearances, that process is scarcely rapid enough to meet the pressing necessities of the Southern States. We observe that some expert Southern accountants are cyphering up the gains of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, since 1860. They make it probable, or at least possible, barring accidents, that, if Dr. CUMMING's apocalyptic calculations concerning the end of the world prove unfounded, that party may sometime or other regain the ascendancy in the Northern States and at Washington. We have no desire to dispute the prediction. If the Southern States can await its fulfillment, we can.

Southern Wrongs and Remedies.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* finds a ready method of explaining the course of the TIMES in urging upon the South the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment as a means of securing its own restoration to a share in the Union. It says:

"The New-York TIMES manifests extreme solicitude to see a settlement of existing differences between the North and the South, on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress at its late session. The principal editor of the TIMES having unchurched himself with his own political friends, and being out in the cold, without the slightest prospect of recognition by any political organization now existing, it is very natural that he should strike out on a new line, and *seek to get up something as a hobby on which to ride back into position and influence.*"

This is ingenious, or would be if it were not clearly the result of ignorance. We cannot help admiring the innocent simplicity which supposes that a man in the Northern States may "ride into position and influence" by trying to "settle the existing differences between the North and the South," on any basis in the slightest degree favorable to the latter. The City of Macon must be located in an exceedingly secluded section of the United States. News from the North must reach it very slowly. The mild speeches of Gen. B. F. BUTLER, with the reports of their popular reception—the utterances of STEVENS and FORNEY and BANKS and others concerning the deserts and future prospects of the Southern States, cannot have reached the attentive ear of the *Telegraph*, else he would have known that the man must be a very great fool, indeed, who seeks political influence at the North by friendly words or friendly efforts on behalf of the Southern States. The path to political power just now lies in quite another direction. The "torch and turpentine" are much more effective weapons, in the political rhetoric of the day, than the olive branch and the turtle-dove,—and he is considered the best patriot and the staunchest defender of the liberties of his country who denounces with most vehemence and venom future penalties for the past crimes of the Southern States.

The *Telegraph* quotes from a recent article in the TIMES our statement of the evils of prolonged disunion, and adds:

"These are solemn words, most fitly spoken. They show a mind keenly alive to the dangers of the country, or one that knows the whole truth, sees the peril, but would madly and basely run the ship of State upon the breakers without a cause. It is difficult to conceive how an American citizen, thus enlightened and apparently impressed, *instead of insisting upon a change of commanders and a complete tacking about of the great vessel,* should still persist in urging her forward in the course to certain ruin, and *protesting against any change in the persons at the helm.*"

This, being interpreted, means that we ought to insist upon *restoring the Democratic Party to power,* as the only means of averting the evils which threaten the nation. To which we reply (1) that the suggestion comes too late. The people have already decided that they will not adopt the remedy thus recommended. They have elected a Congress opposed to it, and we should be quite as powerless as the *Telegraph* is to do what it recommends. (2.) The remedy would be worse than the evil. More serious and permanent injury to the welfare of the nation, would follow the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, as organized and controlled for the past five years, than will attend the prolonged exclusion of the South from participation in the General Government. The *Telegraph* does not think so; but the people do, and the people have more to say about it than the *Telegraph* has.

We have been, and are, anxious for the complete restoration of the Union. We have done everything in our power to secure for the Southern States, upon their return to allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the Union, their restoration to political power; but we have sought that restoration on the basis of Union principles—of the principles for which the National Government contended throughout the war and which were *established* by the success which it achieved. We do not wish the South restored on the basis of secession, of Slavery, of State Sovereignty—nor on the basis of the Breckinridge platform of 1860, or the Chicago platform of 1864, or of the Democratic Party which supported both throughout the war, and which still adheres to both so far as its organization, its leaders and its candidates are concerned. In such a restoration, we see only the seeds of future trouble—of undying conflicts, alienations and intestine wars. We should deprecate that as a worse evil than any of those which now exist.

But the *Telegraph* is hopeful for the future; it says:

"We may be kept out of Congress for two years to come, and denied a vote in the next Presidential election, but one thing is certain—it cannot be *legally* done. The TIMES argues as if a majority in Congress were omnipotent, and there were no Constitution to limit its powers, and *no coördinate branch of the Government to say whether they are exceeded or not.* We tell the editor and those who agree with him at the North, that the South is engaged in no reckless game of blind man's buff in seeking to go back into the Union on the just principle of equal rights and the Constitution. *She knows what she is about.* She has weighed every consideration of legal argument and physical force, and *is resolved to maintain her present position.* She is prepared to test the justice and legality of all her claims, and *to maintain the decision of the proper tribunal in any field to which she may be invited or driven.*"

This is quite right. We have not the slightest objection. There would seem to be just the least touch of bravado in this language: it sounds a good deal like what we used to hear from that quarter *ante bellum.* But that is not our concern. We are quite aware that here is "a Constitution to limit the powers of Congress," and a "coördinate branch of the Government to say whether they are exceeded or not." But as in the face of a two-thirds vote the Executive branch is powerless, and as the judicial branch is understood to concur with Congress, we do not quite see the grounds of the *Telegraph's* complacent but rather vague reference to this remedy for Southern wrongs. But as it assures us that "she (meaning the South) knows what she is about," we shall endeavor to rest content.

The President's Responsibility.

Our Charleston correspondent, reporting the unanimity of the Southern people in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, attributes the circumstance in a large degree to a determination to sustain the President in his policy. A majority, our informant writes, "would combat the Congressional scheme to the bitter end, even if the President should desist from his hostility to it; *but while Mr. Johnson stands firm in his present attitude there will certainly be not the slightest wavering among the friends of his policy here.*" The explanation is apparent. The policy of the President commends itself to the Southern people by its near approach to their wishes, and the President has established his title to their support by the struggle he has made in their behalf. Gratitude to him, therefore, is joined to the repugnance otherwise felt to the conditions of the Amendment; and the two influences, united, shut out all hope of its ratification by the South.

The circumstance as thus presented is more creditable to the fidelity than to the sagacity of the people of the excluded States. It may be, as they appear to think, just and proper to cling to a "lost cause," but *cui bono?* What possible good can result from a firmness which may be easily mistaken for obstinacy, or from an opposition which is not likely to be effective? Gratitude to one who has proved himself a friend is a virtue not to be derided, but does thankfulness for benefits attempted necessitate a contest for benefits that are unattainable?

The appeal which the fact suggests may, however, with more propriety be addressed to the President. It is for him to say whether the people whom he would befriend shall be called upon to endure the probable penalties of continued—and hereafter voluntary—exclusion from Congress, simply that his policy may have supporters. Consistency is a good thing in its way, and pertinacity is at times a useful quality in party leaders; but the pertinacity that refuses to recognize obvious facts, and the consistency which entails the infliction of suffering upon others, can hardly be classed among the qualifications of statesmanship.

The continued support accorded by the South to its leaders may be a pleasant relief to otherwise fallen fortunes. And the President, compelled to stand aside while the North arrays itself in support of Congress, may not unnaturally derive satisfaction from the good-will of the South. The responsibility borne by the Southern leaders, because of their unwillingness to sacrifice their own pretensions, must be shared by President JOHNSON, if by disregarding the lesson of the elections, and continuing his antagonism to the Congressional plan of restoration, he stimulates the Southern people to reject it. Any change of his course might not induce a corresponding change in the Southern mind. The probability is, however, that were he to accept the verdict of the North as decisive against his policy, and to surrender his own preferences to the demands of the people who made him what he is, the South also would yield to the extent of ratifying his Amendment. As his course now keeps alive hopes of relief on more favorable terms, so concession on his part would unquestionably tend very decidedly to induce corresponding action on the part of the Southern people. Such a proceeding would seem to be dictated by a regard for their interests, not less than by the duty which requires obedience to the expressed will of those who now control the Government.

What Position will Congress Take Concerning Mexico?

We are now pretty definitely informed that the negotiations of our Government in the matter of Mexico are so far advanced that we shall soon have practical evidences of their bearing and character. Their justification and ratification will then be before Congress and the American people. There are fears that Congress, out of mere antagonism to the Administration, will oppose and thwart any policy it may propose in the matter, or else that, seeking the popularity which would accrue to those who shall initiate and carry out a vigorous policy for the reëstablishment of the Mexican Republic, Congress will step beyond the bounds of expediency and demand such a scheme as the Administration cannot properly approve. We do not take any such view of the character of Congress. We trust it will rise above paltry ideas and extravagant propositions on a question of this kind; and if it finds the Mexican policy of the Administration to be such as promises to strengthen Republicanism in Mexico and redound to the honor and advantage of this country, it will give it such a vigorous support as to secure for it the respect of the world. Of course, in this we assume that Mr. SEWARD's negotiations thus far have been in accordance with the fixed sentiments and the traditions of the American people. We assume (and we are sure we may do so with perfect safety) that they neither threaten to swamp our treasury, nor involve us in foreign complications, nor embrace any of the wild propositions with which some of the Washington telegraphers have associated them. We assume that they will employ simply the furnishing of such aid to Mexico as will enable her to maintain Republican institutions and uphold civil order, and that the details in reference to territorial compensation, loans, the French debt, &c., will be of an honorable and equitable kind.

Certainly, upon the general question of aiding the Republic of Mexico out of its difficulties, there is no doubt of the sentiment of Congress. Upon a memorable occasion it uttered its protest against the imperial usurpation, and expressed its sympathy with the Republican cause, and hardly a session has passed since the intervention was begun in which some measure was not before it for furnishing practical aid to the constitutional Mexican Government. During the late session of the present Congress the question was up again and again, in a variety of shapes, and the course of things left no doubt as to the position of the Republican majority. Leading members of that majority were foremost in urging the most vigorous measures. In the Senate, Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution guaranteeing to the Republic of Mexico a loan of fifty millions of dollars, which went to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House, Mr. KELLY introduced the same measure. Even THAD. STEVENS took the matter up, and presented a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of loaning to the Republic of Mexico, on proper security, the sum of twenty millions of dollars, "to prevent the overthrow of its Government," &c. He delivered a speech in favor of the measure, arguing that the loan could be easily advanced by us on the mortgage of Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa or Chihuahua, which, said he, would make it perfectly safe. In fact we cannot begin to set forth the schemes and speeches of leading Republican members in favor of this country aiding and upholding the Mexican Republic—aiding it by military force, aiding it by money, aiding it in whatever way was necessary to its salvation.

In a few weeks the Congress in which these propositions were made, and the members who made them, will again be in session. We doubt not that they will be of the same opinion then concerning the matter that they were last session. And if the Administration has taken their measures, and given them shape in its negotiations, we doubt not they will be prepared to give its policy such a hearty support that it will appear before the world as the determination of the American people.

THE RUSH FOR OUR PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE.—While we strongly deprecate the laying of railroad tracks, either longitudinally or crosswise in the crowded sections of Broadway, we are not altogether pleased with the conduct of some of those who frequent that street. There seems to be not only a passion but a mania to crowd into Broadway, and thousands of vehicles that might get along more quickly and more quietly in the side streets, persist in jamming along in the central avenue. There are fifteen or twenty express-houses in Broadway, and thousands of packages, varying in size from a cigar-case to a horse-railway car, are daily brought to these places, dumped upon the walks, booked, marked, and reloaded for conveyance to the cars or boats on one side or the other of the City. Now, why all this double carriage? Why not take a box from Avenue B direct to the Erie Depot at the foot of Chambers-street, instead of taking it half a mile further down town only to bring it back again? Why, in short, are not the main express depots at the main railway and steamboat stations along the rivers or up town, instead of being crowded into Broadway below Fulton-street? Then the omnibuses. Why allow forty to run from the City Hall to the Battery, when half the number might easily carry all the passengers, except perhaps for an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening? Then there are the cartmen, a most important class, who do useful service in business hours; but why should they *all* insist upon running into Broadway when on their way up town? It is easy enough to answer that one has as good a right as another; but something is due to the general accommodation. A man has a right to stand anywhere in the street, but others have equal right to room, and, if he obstinately persists in being run over, there will be little sympathy for him. The fact is, there is too much antagonism in such places. A few are moved by self-interest. For instance, the omnibus owner dislikes the railway cars and the hacks; and the hackmen dislike everybody not of their crowd; the cartmen, knowing the rough handling their stout vehicles will bear, mix in just from deviltry. The express men, with their magnificent teams and gigantic wagons make their way by main force, and in all this hurly-burly of cursing, crowding, laughing, fighting and struggling, the foot passengers and the light-wagon men are all but overwhelmed. It is easy enough to picture this confusion worse confounded, but how shall it be remedied? Mr. A won't "move on;" Mr. B has "a right to be there;" C is confident that D is the intruder; and E F and G are of the same pattern. Any police interference is looked upon as an outrage—any suggestion that a driver should go down some other street is received as an insult. So it happens that we find, especially below the Park, a funeral procession, a score of express wagons, a hundred omnibuses, a hundred carts, half a hundred grocers' wagons, a dozen monstrous lager-beer vans, two or three score hacks, and as many hand-carts as can crowd into the interstices, each and all bound to drive through or smash up. Of all these there are not five in a hundred that could not get along by just as short a route and in half the time they are spending in this maelstrom of wheels. The introduction of railway tracks will only intensify this annoyance. How it may be remedied, we can hardly say, since the least interference of authority is promptly resented as an outrage, and each pugnacious driver is thereby confirmed in his resolution to "drive through Broadway or die!"

A NEW ROLE FOR AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCE.—If reports that continue to come to us from Europe about the Hapsburg Dynasty have any foundation, MAXIMILIAN is quite likely to find a more agreeable position and more respectable work, after he leaves Mexico, than he has had during the last four years. The news has lately been repeated, in a very circumstantial manner in high quarters in Vienna, that FRANCIS JOSEPH proposes to abdicate in favor of the Archduke RUDOLPH, but the turn of events is said to depend upon the course of MAXIMILIAN of Mexico. As the heir to the Austrian throne is only eight years old, it would be necessary to appoint a Regent, and the Emperor, though very desirous of abdicating, is not disposed to do so unless the Regency can be assumed by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who is of such great popularity and distinguished ability. It is to be hoped that MAXIMILIAN will accept this position, if he has the opportunity of doing so. Though determined to get him out of Mexico, the American people bear him no ill-will personally. It is as the representative of an anti-American principle and of anti-American interests, and as the agent of LOUIS NAPOLEON, that MAXIMILIAN has our antagonism. As Regent of Austria, or as Austrian Emperor, we have no doubt he would give us cause to admire him.

SECTIONALISM IN NEW SHAPES.—We notice that some of the Western journals, in discussing the question of protection and other matters in which the New-England States are supposed to be specially interested, use language descriptive of the selfishness, narrowness and overbearing tyranny of the latter section, that sounds amazingly like the denunciations of the "Yankee States" which we were accustomed to hear from the South some years ago. They are working up a sectional feeling which, however our eyes may be blinded to it under present circumstances, unquestionably has in it elements of danger for the future. It is not only Copperhead papers which are culpable in this matter, but Radical Republican journals, such as the Chicago *Tribune*, are among the most blameable. On the other hand, there are extreme protectionist journals in the Eastern States, such as the New-York *Tribune*, which denounce the Free Trade overtures so widely held in the West in language as violent as they formerly applied to the Pro-Slavery doctrines held in the South; and seem to regard free trade as no less an outrage upon human nature than Slavery itself. As the antagonism widens and deepens, and the sectional feeling which is now making its appearance in connection with the subject becomes pronounced and intensified between the Western and the New-England States, we shall probably have another struggle, which will require to be under other control than that of heated and bigoted partisans to end in a pacific solution.

A BEGINNING.—Our South Carolina correspondent, in his letter given yesterday, showed that Ex-Gov. MAGRATH, of that State, favors and advocates the Constitutional Amendment, and it appears from the same number of the TIMES that Ex-Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, also urges its adoption. These are the two most notable politicians in the South who have thus far taken this ground, and both of them belong to the class who are politically disabled by the third section. Neither of them, however, has any great strength in his own State, or in directing the course of popular sentiment. But it seems a beginning has been made.

WATCHING EACH OTHER.—The Democrats are greatly excited about the extraordinary efforts which the Republicans are making to prevent Democratic frauds in the forthcoming elections in this City. We advise them to be less wrathy about this part of the business, but to take their revenge by exercising all possible vigilance to prevent Republican frauds. All good citizens are equally interested in preventing frauds in any direction, for any purpose, by any party, and we shall rejoice at the success of any means which makes their perpetration dangerous or impossible.

George Peabody & Co. Arraigned.

That usually accurate and reliable journal, the Springfield *Republican*, in speaking of the recent attack of a writer in the *Evening Post* upon Mr. PEABODY, says:

"MR. PEABODY'S JUSTICE.—A sense of justice as well as a feeling of generosity, and a natural desire for a grateful memory, we are sure enters into Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's liberal gifts for American libraries and colleges. A good fair honest business heart is his doubtless, and that must have moved him to make amends in this way for the injustice he has done his native country and the thrift that has followed his speculations upon her misfortunes. For all who know anything on the subject know very well that he and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence. They participated to the full in the common English distrust of our cause, and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for the nation.

American born and American bred, the financial representatives of America in England, they were thus guilty of a grievous error in judgment and a grievous weakness of heart. They swelled the popular feeling of doubt abroad, and speculated upon it. Through no house were so many American securities—railroad, State and national—sent home for sale as by them. No individuals contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality as GEORGE PEABODY & CO.; and none made more money by the operation.

All the money and more, we presume, that Mr. PEABODY is giving away so lavishly among our institutions of learning, was gained by speculations of his house in our misfortunes."

These specific accusations are more unjust and injurious than the loose charges of the original assailant of Mr. PEABODY. But, with all my respect for the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, I am bound to say that his allegations are untrue—not that he intentionally misrepresents, but that he is misinformed. That Mr. PEABODY and his partners "gave us no help, and no faith in our struggle;" that they "swelled the popular feeling of doubt against us;" or that they "participated in the common English distrust of our cause," is wholly unfounded in fact, I positively deny. During six of the gloomiest months of the rebellion I was almost a daily visitor at the Peabody Bank in Old Broad-street, London. It was there the friends of our cause—and only its friends—were to be met with. There we waited and watched for telegraphic intelligence, Mr. PEABODY and Mr. MORGAN deploring any disaster and rejoicing in every success. I remember particularly how warmly they joined in the celebration of our victory at Fort Donelson. Both Mr. PEABODY and Mr. MORGAN promoted and facilitated every suggestion of our friends in London, for the promotion of our cause. Mr. GOOCH, the other "partner," was a very quiet Englishman, who seldom took part in political conversation, but who, I doubt not, sympathized with his House.

Messrs. PEABODY and MORGAN, instead of depreciating American securities and American credit, did all they could to uphold both. The sentiment of England and France was unmistakably against us. Financial "distrust" pervaded the continent. Messrs. PEABODY & Co. could not refuse to "send home" the securities of their correspondents. Such, indeed, was the "distrust" at home that many of our capitalists sent their money abroad for safe keeping.

If the charges of the Springfield *Republican* were true, PEABODY & Co. would have taken the "Confederate loan," and have been losers thereby. How, if "they shared in the English feeling of distrust," could they have "made millions" by speculating in Federal Securities? If they believed in the success of the rebellion would they have invested their millions in Northern securities?

Neither Mr. PEABODY nor his "House" were responsible for "our misfortunes." And the allegation that *they* broke "down prices" and "weakened confidence in our nationality," is grossly untrue and cruelly unjust.

Men are "known by the company they keep." Sir J. EMERSON TENNANT, Sir HENRY HOLLAND, and other distinguished Englishmen warmly with us, were the intimate friends of Messrs. PEABODY and MORGAN. Loyal Americans in London were constantly with them; while swarms of Secessionists sought and found more congenial associations.

Nobody is at liberty to say, or indicate to what benevolent purposes Mr. PEABODY intends to devote the remainder of his fortune. If what he has done is rewarded with misrepresentation, abuse and ingratitude, he may not care to stir up further ill-will. If every hundred thousand dollars he drops, brings an enemy into the newspapers, and every destitute family for which he provides, provokes a fresh slander, he may possibly come to the conclusion that it is wrong to provide for the amelioration, education and elevation of his countrymen.

So far, the only individual whom the almoner of millions has wronged, is GEORGE PEABODY, who has not had his fair share of the vast wealth he is distributing. Indeed, but for the happiness he derive while making his money, in conferring happiness upon others, he would have been without compensation, for he lived very frugally, in plain lodgings, without a carriage or a servant. While, for forty years, Mr. PEABODY was habitually liberal with his relatives and his friends, he actually stinted himself. I remember an occasion when Mr. PEABODY, quite ill at his lodgings in Cork-street, without an attendant and without the ordinary comforts of a sick room, was maturing his plans for giving away millions. But if Mr. PEABODY has been habitually and even severely economical in his personal expenditures, he has been just to his relatives, liberal with his friends, prodigal in his hospitalities, munificent in his charities, and more than princely in his gifts.

A TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' ACQUAINTANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BOUCICAULT's new drama, the "Long Strike," was produced here last evening with success. We lack time to speak of the performance at due length, and with justice to the author and the actors. We put on record, therefore, merely the fact of a success. The first and second acts were not played quickly, and in consequence dragged. The third act is equal, if not better than anything that BOUCICAULT has ever written. The fourth act was marred by bad production, and in consequence the climax was lost. We are mistaken, however, if we did not detect the elements of a great success. With the brief mention that the piece was well played, we shall reserve such remarks as more time may enable us to make.

MME. GAZZANIGA'S MATINEE.—The weather yesterday at 10 o'clock was so unpropitious that Mme. GAZZANIGA's promised Matinée at Wallack's Theatre was postponed. The weather subsequently cleared up, and crowds of people went to the theatre, and were disappointed—showing that this admirable *prima donna* is not forgotten by our rather fickle community. The entertainment will take place on Thursday next.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening a very fair-sized audience assembled at the Academy of Music to listen to the programme of the first concert in the tenth season of the Philharmonic Society. The fortunate individuals who prefer the dress circle to the balcony or parquette were enabled by an additional expenditure to secure their favorite seats; all others were compelled to adopt one of three methods—sit where they didn't wish to sit; join the crowd that scrambled for seats an hour before the commencement of the concert, or send small but intelligent boys to secure places and wait, like Mary's patient lamb, until they should appear. The five and twenty Directors of this very excellent Society can find but little real work to do, hence the tinkering and dickering about the minor matters of price and reserved seats. All that is needed is to open the doors, advertise the season, sell the tickets with or without reserved seats, and success is certain. All this could easily be done, and better, by two or three intelligent public-spirited gentlemen, than by the entire two dozen, so that all the others have little to do besides wear a little badge and sit in the Directors' box. The engagement of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS is an era in the life of the Society, and we would feign believe that the former prosperity, so marked and gratifying, was but a mild type of the abundant success to be looked for in the future. Mr. THOMAS takes hold of affairs at a time when people are sated with all sorts and kinds of entertainment, from RISTORI to WESTERN, from DAWISON to PROCTOR, from opera to minstrelsy; and he finds a very natural apathy in the public mind in regard to the doings or proposals of the Philharmonic. Perceiving the danger of a still further embarrassment, he has encouraged the two or three live men in the Board to secure novelties, celebrities and worthies for the entire season; he has not been so successful in the matter of secured seats. At the first concert, for instance, he introduced a new composer, ABERT by name, whose "Columbus" symphony in D major was played on this occasion for the first time in America. As the work has attained a remarkable popularity in Europe much interest was felt in its production here. With the exception of the third number (Adagio—An Evening at Sea) the symphony is most deliciously melodious, abounding in quaint expression, full of delicate melody and rich in harmony. The Allegro (The Departure) is especially graceful; the Scherzo (Sailors' Life on the High Seas) is abrupt, quaint, but full of song and bustling life; the Adagio (An Evening at Sea) is stringy, long drawn, squeaky, keyed up to the last pitch of endurance, and anything but melodious; the Finale is admirable, introducing a well-worked-up storm scene, and a brilliant march at the close. As a whole, the symphony may be termed a popular success, but we doubt if, like the Eroica, it becomes a thing of joy forever. The other orchestral features, BEETHOVEN's "Leonora," No. 3, and SCHUBERT's "Reiter Marsch," instrumented by FRANK LISZT, were admirably played by the orchestra, which is equal, if not superior to any of its predecessors in numerical strength and professional excellence. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was in better voice than usual, but her selections were unfortunate. She was heartily greeted and applauded. The oboe is not a cheerful instrument, and Mr. ELLER is mistaken if he imagines it a popular one. However, the particular oboe of the concert did as well as any oboe could under the circumstances, and DE BRIOT's solo was effectively played by Mr. ELLER. The introduction of Mr. TOULMIN's harp was a novel idea and proved to be a popular feature. A fantasy from "Un Ballo in Maschera" was played with such nicety of expression and facility of manipulation as to deserve a hearty encore, when Mr. TOULMIN played variations on "Annie Laurie" to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

As a whole the first concert was a decided success. The new conductor was greeted with genuine courtesy, and the well-filled seats indicate very clearly the prosperity of the Society. To President AYMAR, Dr. HULL, Prof. RAYMOND and Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, the prosperity of the Association is thus far due, and the Press, always ready to encourage ambitious attempts, joins cordially with the public in continuing to the Philharmonic the fostering care and attention that have up to the present date insured its preeminence among the musical organizations of the country. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the second concert: Sinfonie, No. 3, in A minor, ("Recollections of Scotland,") MENDELSSOHN. 1. Andante Con Moto and Allegro Agitato. 2. Scherzo—Vivace non troppo. 3. Adagio. Finale—Allegro Vivacissimo. Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in C minor, (first time,) BEETHOVEN. Mephisto Waltz—From LENAU's Faust (first time,) LISZT. Overture—"William Tell,"—ROSSINI. Miss KELLOGG and Signor BELLINI will be the vocalists, and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will play two piano-forte compositions.

Fine Arts.

Mr. MOZIER, of Rome, has a very interesting collection of statues now on exhibition at the Studio Building in Tenth-street. They are originals and executed in marble. When we remember that they are seven in number, and mostly of the life size, it will be apparent that Mr. MOZIER's industry is only surpassed by his desire of accumulation. There are few sculptors in the world who would permit so much valuable work to lie idle. The rule in art is to produce one work and do nothing until that is disposed of. There are obvious advantages in Mr. MOZIER's plan. The imperfections which are hidden from the artist's eye by the warmth of his imagination and the excitement of creation, gradually reveal themselves as the fancy wanders to another subject; precisely as the defects of the old love become glaringly apparent when we are thoroughly established with the new one. The opportunity of revision has evidently been seized by Mr. MOZIER with more than average conscientiousness. While his works present every evidence of care and finish they have yet escaped the enervating result of too much correction.

No. 1 in the catalogue is a marble group illustrating in the life-size the parable of the Prodigal Son. The moment seized is when the father, seeing the son approach from afar, had compassion on him, "and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him." The position of both characters is expressive and pathetic. The son emaciated, footsore and fainting; the father overwhelmed with tenderness and sorrow. The details, from the patriarchal vestments of the father to the empty gourd and pilgrim's staff of the son, are very carefully handled. But the arm round the neck presents an awkward appearance save from one point of view. No. 2 is "Il Penseroso," a very beautiful representation of the melancholy goddess who communes with the sky. The dignified motion of the body, the calm grandeur of the face, and the admirable arrangement of the drapery make this one of the most impressive works in Mr. MOZIER's collection. It is hardly superior, however to "Jeptha's Daughter," No. 3, a massive and characteristic work, illustrating the well-known passage from "Judges." Here again the observer will notice the admirable arrangement of the drapery and the grave, yet simple, dignity of the *pose*. No. 4 is an illustration of "Undine Rising Veiled from the Castle Well," after the story by DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. The drapery swirls over the figure in an impressive and suggestive manner. The face is veiled, the features being discernible through the folds of the fabric. This effect is of recent origin, and has been the rage in Italy. It is almost magical in its illusiveness. No. 5 is called the "Peri, or Eden Regained," an exquisitely proportioned nude figure. No. 6 is a statuette of "Pocahontas." The features are more Roman than Indian, but the lithe, supple-jointed figure breathes of the freedom of the forest. In picturesqueness of treatment, fullness of detail and freedom from conventionality this is, perhaps, the most striking of Mr. MOZIER's productions. It is in every way more successful than the companion work (No. 7) called "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," although here again a successful effort has been made at expressing peculiar emotions—surprise and bewilderment with adequate fullness of picturesque particulars.

Mr. MOZIER's statues will remain on exhibition until the 8th of November. Our readers will do well to give them a careful examination before that day.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Providence *Journal* says of Col. ALBERT GALLATIN LAWRENCE, recently appointed Minister to the Republic of Costa Rica: "Col. LAWRENCE was a gallant soldier in the war; he distinguished himself at Fort Fisher, where he left an arm. He was brevetted for this, and received the thanks of the General Assembly. He fought not only for the Union, but against slavery, which he regarded as the ally and the support of the rebellion. He is entitled to the greater praise for this, because in adopting the Republican theory of the war, he broke away from very bad parental influences; for our readers need not to be informed that his distinguished father, who is one of the ablest and most accomplished gentlemen of the Democratic Party, is thoroughly heretical in his views of all the questions growing out of the war, with the single exception, we believe, that he favors negro suffrage as both just and politic."

The Philadelphia *North American* regrets to hear suspicions of a plot to secure from Kansas at least one United States Senator in favor of the President's policy. It says: "We are told that there is now a real danger of some trickery peing played off to divide our friends in the ensuing Legislature, and elect one Johnsonite Senator, by a combination with some weak-kneed faction of Republicans. We hope the report is unfounded, but we deem it our duty to sound the alarm and awaken the attention of the watchful friends of freedom everywhere, that we may in time know what manner of men are elected to the Kansas Legislature."

A Vermont paper, in speaking of Hon. WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, the new Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of that State, says: "Mr. SMITH is a gentleman with a clear and active brain, and a well-balanced judgment; a man who thinks before he acts, and yet acts promptly and energetically and positively. He has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and attracted attention as a sound reasoner, a logical debater, comprehensive in his style of thinking, and eminently judicial in his mental characteristics. He is, perhaps, outside of Burlington, the most fit man to represent the District in Congress."

JAMES P. HAMBLETON, of Atlanta, announces himself as a candidates for Congress in the Seventh District of Georgia, to fill a vacancy, in a letter in which he declares that the South in her effort to establish a Southern Confederacy, was guilty of no crime, and although failing, was simply in the exercise of an inalienable right, the underlying principles and cause of which was the noblest, the grandest, the most righteous and glorious for which any people ever battled! As for himsel, he says: "I can only subscribe to an oath to faithfully support the Constitution."

The Vicksburgh *Herald* thus sums up the result of the recent judicial election in Mississippi: "For the High Court Chief-Justice HANDY is reëlected without opposition. For the Circuit Bench Judges YERGER, SMYLEY, CAMPBELL, WATTS, HANCOCK and COTHRAN had no opposition. Judge CLAYTON is reëlected in the Holly Springs District over ORLANDO DAVIS. In the Kemper District, HAMM has probably defeated Judge FOOTE. Judge MCNAIR is doubtless reëlected in the Lawrence District, although he had opposition. In the Tishmingo District, BRAINFORD is elected."

Representative T. D. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, some time ago sued the New-Bedford *Standard*, because of an article charging him with complicity in the schemes of the Charter Oak Coal Company to swindle its stockholders, and that he was to be paid for this by receiving his share of the coal for nothing, which latter part of the contract had been fulfilled. The article giving offence was first published in the form of a contribution, and the editor has since made a retraction and denial of its charges, and exonerates Mr. ELIOT from all evil intentions in the matter.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM, late Assessor of Internal Revenue in the First District of Maryland, has been nominated as the Unconditional Union candidate for Congress in that District, and has challenged Hon. HIRAM MCCULLOUGH to a discussion of the issues of the day. R. B. GOODYEAR, of Cecil County, announces himself as a candidate in the same District upon the basis of impartial suffrage.

A Portsmouth (N.H.) letter says: "It is thought if Mr. E. A. ROLLINS, the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is removed from office, he will be a good enough martyr to be nominated for Congress from the First District of this State, and his removal between now and next Christmas would doubtless result in his nomination and election to Congress.

Maj.-Gen. TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, in his letter to the President, recommending the pardon of LAFAYETTE MCLAWS, formerly a Major-General in the Confederate army, said: "The war is over, and kindness to those who have shown themselves worthy of it will alone make us again one people."

Beside Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, Judge JAS. HUGHES, former Democratic member of Congress, but during the last five years a member of the Union Party, and Hon. GEORGE N. JULIAN, are candidates for the United States Senatorship. The contest is said to be between the Radical and Conservative wings of the party.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* denies that the subject of repudiation is being agitated in Georgia, and declares that the people of that State will never repudiate their honest debts, their credit, their moral manhood, or their self-respect.

After considerable delay and discussion by interested parties, arrangements have been made for a joint discussion between Gen. PILE and Hon. J. HOGAN, the opposing candidate for Congress in the First District of Missouri.

Gen. GRANT, the Philadelphia *Press* says, in a recent conversation with Congressman THOMAS, of Maryland, expressed himself in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and said that it would be fatal to the South if they failed to adopt it.

In Michigan, the campaign in the First, Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts is very spirited. All the candidates are on the stump, and meetings are daily held throughout these districts.

Of the ninety-two Counties in Indiana, twenty-three each gave at the late election less than 125 majority for the prevailing ticket. In Putnam County the Democrats had two majority only.

Texas papers state that not one-tenth of the vote of the State was cast at the late election of Congressmen. In Austin less than a hundred votes were thrown.

The colored Republicans of Ward Six, Boston, have nominated one of their number, Mr. RICHARD S. BROWN, for the City Council.

The Macon (Ga.) *Mail*, of Oct. 26, reports the return of Gov. PATTON to that city on the day previous, and says he is "hopeful of the future."

PERSONAL.

NEHEMIAH B. STONE, late of Charlton, Mass., a wealthy farmer who died on the 13th of September, left by his will $5,000 to the First Universalist Church of Charlton, the income of which to be applied yearly for the support of preaching. He also bequeathed to school district No. 2 of Charlton, the sum of $1,000, and to a poor neighbor and friend, $300.

Rev. NATHANIEL BOUTON, D. D., lately appointed State Colonial Historian for New-Hampshire, has resigned the pastorate of the Old North Society of Concord, his resignation to take effect in March next, just 42 years from his settlement there in 1825.

Among the articles being prepared for an approaching Fair in New-Orleans, is a book of autographs, to contain the names of the leading Confederate Generals and Legislators.

Conductor THOMAS SAUNDERS, who was tried at Brantford, Oct. 27, on a charge of embezzling $3 25, taken as fares on the Grand Trunk Railway, was acquitted.

The Difficulties With the Indians

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Oct. 27.

All the information, says the St. Joseph report, Oct. 24, obtained through reliable sources from the Plains, reduce very materially the report of Indian outrages. Murdering and stealing continue, but not to such an extent as to justify the exaggerated dispatches sent from Leavenworth. Except along the border of Southern Colorado and down in New-Mexico, there is no disposition among the Indians to engage in war.

Among the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Bloods, Sioux and Santees in Northern Colorado, Montana, and Dakota, there is a disposition to plunder, pilfer and murder only as an incident to these objects. To keep them in proper restraint the military force in the Territories is not sufficient, and cannot well be made so while the Indians roam over so large an area.

The Denver *Gazette*, of the 18th, says the authorities have dispatched runners and messengers to the different bands of Tabguache Indians, with whom we are at peace, to warn them of the responsibility they will incur if they take part in the present difficulties, and also to warn settlers of the danger from Indians, and caution them to be on the alert.

A NUISANCE.—The immense heaps of manure in rear of the public school building in East Twenty-third-street, have been pronounced a nuisance by the Health Inspectors, and deleterious to public health. In consequence of the "law's delays," however, it has been impossible for the Board of Health to have them removed since they were reported upon. Yesterday the Principal of Primary School No. 40, which holds its sessions in this building, was obliged to dismiss the school and permit the pupils to go home, the stench arising from the manure heaps being so great as almost to suffocate the scholars. The parents of these children whose lives are thus exposed every day threaten to take matters in their own hands, and not only abate the nuisance, but the instigator of it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fourth Congressional District Radical Republican Ratification Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican citizens of the Fourth Congressional District was held at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Congress. Dr. JAMES KENNEDY presided. After the reading of a list of eleven Vice-Presidents and eight Secretaries, a set of resolutions indorsing the nomination of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and pledging the hearty support of the meeting for his election, was read and unanimously approved. The Chairman then introduced Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who spoke substantially as follows: The contest now transpiring between the Executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government, involving the fate of Republican institutions, gives to the Fortieth Congress a significance never before equaled in our political annals. The action of the American people, as represented by that Congress, is to determine the character of our institutions for the future. It is to determine whether all the sacrifices we have made to maintain a Republican Government shall be lost, and whether, by the banishment from our legislation of all sectional and discordant interests, we shall become a great, powerful, homogeneous people, securing tranquility at home and commanding the respect of nations abroad. Inspired by this conviction, and recognizing in Congress the sovereignty of the nation, the loyal masses of the Fourth Congressional District this night have assembled to testify, by their presence, the wisdom and justice of the selection of him who has been made our standard-bearer in the Congressional contest, on the 6th of November next. The loyal people of this district realize the full responsibility of their position, for within its limits are located the financial exchequer of the Republic. Here, also, are concentrated the business interests of the men who have sustained the credit of the nation in the struggle through which we have passed, upheld its integrity, and contributed to its renown. Here, too, the foreign exile, fleeing from the tyranny of the Old World, first seeks protection under institutions poised upon the broad foundation of political equality, and the representative principle. Within this district is located that great American Press, which forms, fashions, molds and controls the public sentiment of the United States. And to-day, in the great civil revolution through which we are passing, the liberties of the people have received from that free, outspoken and untrammeled Press, which finds its home in this Fourth Congressional District, an unshaken and hearty support. To-day, the loyal masses of this district, fully realizing the fierce encounter that will ensue in the struggle to maintain their liberties against the encroachments of the Federal Executive, turn with confining trust to the true and tried representative of loyal people, to that great leader, HORACE GREELEY, whose mighty intellect, stimulated by his fervent patriotism, laid the foundations of that organization which successfully carried the Republic through the most terrible war of ancient or modern times. And they have called him now to lay aside his private avocations, and aid them in placing on an enduring basis of justice and political equality the rights and interests of all classes of the community. The Republican organization of this Fourth Congressional District this day presents for the suffrages of the working class of this district one whose entire career within its limits for thirty-five years has been that of constant and unremitting toils devoted to the elevation of the masses, the instruction of his countrymen, the defence of the rights and privileges of the laboring classes, and the earnest desire to place the legislation of the Government on the immutable basis of justice and equality. They present for the suffrages of the mercantile and commercial classes one whose labors in their midst have continually been to strengthen the public credit and maintain the public honor. To the foreigner who comes to enjoy the hospitality of our institutions they present one who during the whole of his public career has insisted steadily upon their just rights, and who, as the special advocate of that beneficent measure, the Homestead Bill, gives to every foreigner a home seeking an asylum under our institutions. In that terrible ordeal of Irish history, when thousands famished for want of food, as Chairman of the Executive Relief Committee, the nights and days of HORACE GREELEY were devoted to the charitable mission of relieving their stern necessities. With the some heroic devotion to the interests of the masses, when Irishmen recently sought to avenge centuries of oppression and cruelty, and received the inveterate, persistent hostility of the present Administration, who stood more firmly than HORACE GREELEY by their rights, and insisted on their justice? None. We present, my fellow-citizens, for your suffrages, one whose sympathies are broader than our continent, and who in every quarter of the civilized globe is regarded by the masses with love, confidence, veneration and regard, enjoying among his countrymen at home the respect entertained for the memory of COBDEN, and the regard justly awarded to BRIGHT, STUART MILLS, and the great reformers abroad. Stimulated by the conviction that the Representatives of the Empire State should be capable of worthily presenting the views and sentiments of that great, free and powerful constituency they are called on to represent, the Republican organization of the Fourth Congressional District present for your suffrages at the approaching election HORACE GREELEY, the faithful patriot, the undaunted editor, and the fearless advocate of right and justice against every form of tyranny, oppression and wrong. In honoring him we honor the great cause of which he is the acknowledged leader and legitimate representative. The speaker concluded his remarks amid a perfect storm of applause.

At the conclusion of his remarks a letter from MICHAEL SCANLON, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., was read by one of the Secretaries, in which the writer calls upon the Irish citizens of the Fourth Congressional District to support Hon. HORACE GREELEY, as their true friend, for the next Congress, which was received with considerable applause.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. ALFRED J. BUELL, NATHAN D. PELBY and N. M. SCHAEFFER, after which it adjourned.

Union Republican Ratification Meeting.

A mass meeting of Union Republicans was held last evening at No. 21 Avenue D, to endorse the nominations of GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER for Congress, (Seventh District,) and WILLIAM A. LYNCH for Assembly, (Twelfth District.) On motion of WILLIAM BURNS, President of the Club, RUFUS L. SCOTT was called to the chair, who introduced as the first speaker GEORGE W. HOXIE.

Mr. HOXIE then addressed the meeting. He said that the taxes for many years to come would be heavy and cumbersome, and he was an advocate for retrenchment and economy. President JOHNSON had been talking on a Northern tour, and the people were led to think from his conduct that he was insane, and that Mr. SEWARD was also a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. (Laughter.) What Congress proposed was that every citizen of the United States, whether native or naturalized, should be equally subject to all the benefits and immunities of the Constitution. Congress also proposed that the rebel debt should be forever repudiated, and that the national debt should be held forever sacred. [Cheers.] Have they not a right to impose conditions on the rebels of the South? Those lordly rebels complained of being put on terms of equality with loyal freedmen; but they would be obliged to submit to that indignity. Those whom he addressed did not come here to receive instruction as to questions to be decided during the approaching struggle; they were perfectly familiar with those questions; but they assembled to show their determination that the Constitution shall be upheld, not as it had been for some time past, but as it ought to be. [Applause.] The constitutionalism of the party they opposed would subject four millions of people to taxation without the slightest shadow of representation. [At this part of the proceedings Mr. STEINBRENNER entered and was loudly cheered.] Mr. HOXIE said that the Southern rebels, calculating the relative powers of the North with twenty millions of people and her great resources, and the South with but eight millions, and that element of weakness, Slavery, would never have embarked in their terrible rebellion, but that they expected support from their sympathizers in the North. [Hear, hear.] After paying a high eulogium on their Congressional candidate, the speaker concluded by saying he had the fullest confidence that New-York would be able to render a good and glorious account of herself on the 6th of November.

Hon. Mr. STEINBRENNER having been introduced by the Chairman, said he could assure them that he had secured three thousand German Democrats as hearty helpers. [Renewed applause.] It was not the wealthy inhabitants of the Fifth-avenue, but the hard-working people, like himself and those whom he addressed, who chiefly felt the pressure of the severe taxation they were laboring under, and he was determined, if elected, to see that the taxing laws of Congress should be framed in a spirit conformably to their interests. After a few further remarks Mr. STEINBRENNER concluded amid loud cheers.

Mr. H. EVERETT RUSSELL said the question was whether the popular will should be controlled by the usurping tendencies of the President. Those tendencies had practically the same effect as the doctrine of State rights which had produced so much mischief. Mr. RUSSELL continued to speak for some time and was loudly cheered throughout.

Judge TYLER, of Connecticut, said he came before them with no set speech or rounded periods, but he appeared there as their fathers did at Bunker Hill, who, without shining uniforms or silver-mounted sabres, took whatever weapons came to hand to strike the enemies of their country. He asked the meeting would they consent to the proposition that the very men who had done their utmost to divide and destroy the country should be permitted to join in the work of reconstruction. They should never submit to laws that were made by rebels. It was said that the war was a failure; he should like those who said so to point out where it had failed; but it was certain there would be no failure in peace. Judge TYLER continued at some length to comment on the incidents of the civil war and the principles of peace, and related several humorous anecdotes to bear out his conclusions, calling forth alternate cheers and laughter.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Number of Newly-made Citizens.

The number of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States in the Common Pleas and Superior Courts of this City between the 8th of October, when the business was commenced, and the 27th, inclusive, was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 12,150. The clerks of the two Courts have not yet fully completed the count, but they say it will not vary more than 200 from the above number. About 9,700 were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas and the balance in the Superior Court. A large majority of those who took out their papers in the Common Pleas Court were subjects of Great Britain; those naturalized in the Superior Court were at least two-thirds Germans. A description has already been given in the TIMES of the manner in which the naturalization business was rushed through during the last two weeks of the term, and it is more than probable that numerous frauds were committed. The Police Commissioners have taken the matter in hand, and are having a full list prepared of the names of all persons naturalized in both Courts. If, as many think, there is a design on foot to carry the ensuing election by the votes of fraudulently-naturalized citizens, there is a possibility that the game may be blocked through the vigilance of the Police; and those men, if there are any, who have procured naturalization papers with the design of aiding this scheme of fraud, had better be careful how they attempt to use them on election day.

Radical Judiciary Convention.

The Radical Judiciary Convention met at No. 600 Broadway last evening, Mr. JOHN D. WHITE in the chair; Mr. CHAS. STRONG, Secretary. Gen. FOSTER, who was nominated recently for Surrogate, declined the nomination. His resignation was accepted. Considerable discussion arose when the name of Mr. JAS. M. SMITH was proposed instead. Mr. HORACE GREELEY stated that Mr. SMITH had been already nominated by the Independent Democracy for Surrogate, and hoped the Convention would favor the nomination, as it would secure his election.

A ballot was taken, when 75 members voted for Mr. SMITH and 18 voted for Gen. FOSTER. Mr. JAS. M. SMITH was declared nominated. The officers of the meeting were appointed to wait upon the nominee and inform him of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

Radical County Convention.

The Radical County Convention met last evening at No. 600 Broadway. Mr. ALEX. MCLEOD acted as Chairman, and Messrs. MCCARTINE, CONTRELL and ELLISON were Secretaries. The meeting was fully attended, and was called to order at 8 P. M. A letter was read from WM. H. MCKINNEY, Esq., declining the nomination for Register, tendered him on the 19th inst. No reason was stated. The resignation was accepted. Mr. CHARLES G. HALPINE was then unanimously nominated for Register. The officers of the meeting were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. HALPINE and inform him of the nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

County and Judiciary Convention.

The regular Republican County and Judiciary Convention held a meeting last evening, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. There was a full attendance. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by the Chairman, EDWARD S. LAWSON, Esq. Messrs. CHAS. H. HALL and ROBT. B. BOYD acted as Secretaries. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Mr. JAMES R. DAVIS then offered the following:

Whereas, There are now before the people for election several candidates for Register, all excellent and vastly momentous.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this organization to make a separate and distinct nomination for Register.

Carried.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Fourth Assembly District.

The regular Republican Convention of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening, at No. 117 East Broadway, and nominated JOHN GALVIN, Esq., for Assembly.

The Seventh Ward Primaries.

The Seventh Ward Democratic Primary of Brooklyn, have renominated Mr. E. WILSON BLOOM for Supervisor. Mr. BLOOM has occupied the same position for several years.

The Democracy of Kings County.

The National Democratic Committee of Kings County have nominated WM. BRIAN for Sheriff, instead of ROBERT ALLEN, declined. The remainder of the national ticket has also been indorsed by the Committee.

The Manners and Customs of the Chinese.

A large and intelligent audience assembled last evening at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, to listen to a lecture upon the social life of the Chinese, their manners and customs. The discourse was delivered by B. D. L. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent of the Jane-street Sunday-school, and he gave his hearers a very interesting sketch of the various customs attendant upon the marriage, social life and death of the Chinaman, his religion, personal habits and legal privileges. The speaker appeared upon the platform with a large collection of Chinese idols, books, musical instruments, &c., the property of the Jane-street M. E. Church, some of the idols being peculiarly hideous and one of colossal form. Mr. SUTHERLAND said his object was to afford the children present, who had been yielded all the front seats, a few practical hints of the Chinese as they appeared to the traveler, and he purposed giving to the audience some slight idea of the peculiar customs observed by this most singular people.

In speaking of the marriage ceremonies of the Chinese, Mr. SUTHERLAND said they were quite contrary to those observed by the civilized nations. When a Chinaman wishes to take a wife he informs his parents, and they determine upon the bride, when the marriage takes place. Even then the bride is invisible, being concealed in a sedan chair, the key of the door being yielded to the bridegroom. Marriage processions are always respected by the populace, while funerals are never noticed, pedestrians going through it at random. Coffins are given by sons to their fathers as a mark of respect, and when a man dies unprovided with a casket for his mortal remains, the carpenter always measures the living patient, and the dying man is regaled with the sound of the hammer as the coffin is made. It is then brought in and laid by his bed, ready for use. Children must always obey and respect their parents, else the law upholds the father in strangling his disobedient children. A husband can strangle or divorce a wife who does not obey or respect her liege lord; and the lecturer gave a very painful description of the domestic life of the women. They frequently commit suicide in consequence. An order of women exists who live a single life, and practice many acts of abstinence, in the belief that they will after death be born again as men, which will enable them to enter Heaven.

The religion of the Chinese is well known, being composed of a variety of forms. They worship the wind, the air, the earth, the sky, the rivers; they sometimes worship the devil, as it is always best to be on the safe side of the evil one. The speaker here exhibited the idols and gave the name of each, the extraordinary sounds of which caused considerable amusement. Their books, which were also exhibited, were a curiosity. A Chinaman opens his book; he always begins at the back and reads toward the front; the lines read up and down; the foot-notes are placed at the top. No man in China can hold office unless he has an education; so they have a god of education, which is worshipped by students. This idol has an attendant, who is the amanuensis, and both specimens were beautiful works of art.

The lecturer kept the attention of his audience chained for nearly three hours, so extensive and attractive were the anecdotes and sketches of Chinese life presented by the speaker. It would require too much space to give a detailed outline of the lecture delivered by Mr. SUTHERLAND, but it will suffice to say that he succeeded in affording his hearers a graphic idea of the Chinese nation. Throughout his discourse the lecturer made several remarkable statements, some appearing almost incredible.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HALLOWEEN.—The great Scottish festival of Halloween recurs this evening. It is one of the many occasions made immortal by the poet BURNS. In Scotland, and all over the world where there are Scotch families, the festival is still observed, although in a modified form from that in which it was originally celebrated in the rural districts of the country which gave birth to the superstitions associated with the occasion. A simple reunion of friends now marks the occasion, at which a variety of innocent exercises, including the telling of ghost-stories, "ducking" for apples, burning hazelnuts and prophesying fortunes generally fill up the pleasant hours of the eveinng. According to the old traditions, Halloween was a night on which ghosts and witches made their appearance on this mundane sphere in various shapes and for various purposes, boding good or evil to those who witnessed them. These superstitions are described in a very pleasant manner by BURNS, whose poem is a literal description of the manner in which Halloween was celebrated in his time. In the Scottish cities and towns the boys form themselves into long processions, each bearing hollowed turnips with devices marked on the shell and illuminated by candles, while the girls form in the same manner, bearing tall "kail" stalks (curly cabbages) having candles burning in the centres of the heads, and both boys and girls singing as they move along:

"Halloween, a nicht o' teen,
A caunnel in a custock," &c.

In certain portions of Ireland the Hallowe'en festival is celebrated with the same due regard to the superstitions associated with it, and there it marks the eve of All-hallows or All Saints' Day, a fact which obtains for the "eve" a more sober respect than that with which it is entertained elsewhere. In some portions of this country where there are little colonies of Scotch and North of Ireland people, the night of the 31st of October is invariably made the occasion of pleasant reunions of the kind we have alluded to.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—A pickpocket named JOHN MURPHY was caught yesterday, in Broadway, by one of his would-be victims. Mr. J. G. HAMILTON, a Wall-street broker, while in the crowd at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street felt some one trying to get his watch. He immediately seized the offender, who proved to be MURPHY. The detected thief tried to get away, and threatened to shoot Mr. HAMILTON if he did not release him; but that gentleman retained his hold, and finally gave MURPHY into the custody of Officer MAGUIRE. Mr. HAMILTON's watch was valued at $350, and MURPHY had succeeded in removing it from his pocket, and was endeavoring to break the heavy gold chain at the time of his capture. The attempt was certainly a bold one, made as it was in broad daylight, in the busiest portion of Broadway. MURPHY was taken to Police Headquarters, where his photograph will be taken previous to his being sent to Court.

THE WRECK OF THE EVENING STAR—REPORT OF CAPT. MEW.—The report of Capt. MEW, the Government officer charged with the enforcement of the laws relative to ocean steamships, has been submitted to the Treasury Department. It is said to lay the blame of the *Evening Star* disaster on the insufficiency of seamen on board the steamer, and their negligence or mismanagement. The testimony showed the vessel to have been well built, her engines were perfect, and her life-saving apparatus ample; but there was an insufficiency of men, and both officers and men appear to have utterly failed in the performance of their duty. Capt. MEW is of opinion that with proper effort on the part of the officers and crew the steamer might have been kept afloat and outrode the storm; but even if she could not have been prevented from sinking, had there been enough men to man the boats and proper officers to command them, a large share of the passengers might have been saved.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the remains of ALICE ASHLEY, the reputed proprietress of a disreputable house at No. 69 West Twenty-seventh-street. From the testimony adduced during the investigation it appeared that the deceased had been of intemperate habits, and on Monday appeared to be suffering under a fit of despondency. She then obtained a quantity of laudanum from one of her boarders, saying she wished to rub her head with it. During the evening she was discovered dead in her bed. Traces of opium being discernable, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by swallowing the drug. A verdict in accordance with the circumstances was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of New-York, and 40 years of age.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Hon. S. E. Marvin, Hon. W. N. Strong, Albany; Hon. Alfred Ely, Rochester, and Hon. F. Granger, Canandaigua, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Albany; Senator Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Commodore Latimer, U. S. N.; Ira Bursley, Boston; Hon. A. Van Vechten, Albany; Com. Shaw, U.S.N., and Gen. Thomas, Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Army, is at the Bancroft House. Judge A. C. Page, Schenectady; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Utica; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. William Kelly, Rhinebeck, and John Magee, Esq., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MINOR CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER on the body of Mrs. KATE MCMANN, 20 years of age, who died suddenly on Monday evening at her residence, No. 35 Essex-street. It was found on examination that death had been caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was duly rendered....WM. WALLACE, aged 3 years, and residing with his parents at No. 53 West Thirty-eighth-street, fell down a flight of stairs on Monday afternoon while playing with his brothers. He fell heavily on his head, and received such injuries that death ensued from concussion of the brain. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—Officer WALSH, of the Fifth Precinct, while patroling his post about 11 o'clock on Monday night, discovered the rear door of No. 88 Franklin-street open. Procuring a light he succeeded in finding two men under the counter, and arrested one who gave his name as LEWIS BARBET, a Frenchman. The prisoner was locked up for examination. These premises, occupied by A. JACOBS, were broken into on the 20th inst. and robbed of $500 worth of goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL say that of all dentifrices they have used they "*have never found anything to equal Sozodonia, not even in Europe. It is pleasant in the highest degree.*" So says every one that uses it. Warranted not to injure the enamel.—[*Advertisement.*

Dove-like Eyes
Sparkle with pleasure as the exquisite fragance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS steals upon the sense of languid beauty. Babylon had her hanging gardens filled with choicest flowers; but such devices are not needed now. You have only to open a bottle of PHALON'S peerless extract and the blended perfumes of a hundred exotics are at once suspended in the air.

Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint.
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MARRIED.

KIMBALL—HOLBROOK.—In Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 18, in the Old South Church, by Rev. Dr. Blagden, Dr. HORACE KIMBALL, of New-York, to Miss ANTOINETTE A. HOLBROOK, of South Braintree, Mass. No cards.

RICHARDSON—JONES.—In Baltimore, on Monday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Father Hickey, Mr. GEO. R. RICHARDSON, of this City, to Miss MARY E. JONES, of Edenton, N. C. No cards.

REDFIELD—FORRESTER.—In Adel, Iowa, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Asa Johnson, J. WARD REDFIELD, of Redfield, Iowa, to Miss PAULINE FORRESTER, of Adel.

WHEELER—MILLER.—At Trinity Church, in this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, EDWARD J. WHEELER to CAMILLA AUGUSTA MILLER, daughter of John Miller, Esq., all of New-York.

☞ Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

BRUNDIGE.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Rufus M. and Julia E. Brundige, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 21st-st.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Calvin B. Camp, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house No. 96 Columbia-st., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M.

HOWARD.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, RAYMOND GRAVESEND, youngest son of R. B. and Anna M. Howard, aged 1 year and 18 days.

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came, with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

HOYT.—On Monday morning, Oct. 29, SEYMOUR HOYT, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave the depot, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15, returning from Stamford same afternoon. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery on Friday morning.

HULL.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, at St. Paul, Minn., SOLOMON L. HULL, attorney and counsellor-at-law, of this City.

On the arrival of his remains, due notice will be given of the funeral.

LAMBERT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of disease of the heart, JEREMIAH LAMBERT, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MURRAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, Mrs. ELIZABETH MURRAY, widow of the late Geo. W. Murray, in her 87th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. E. Shapter, No. 8 Carroll-park, Brooklyn. The interment will be in Connecticut.

MATTHEWS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, T. R. MATTHEWS, of the firm of Matthews & Fullerton, Evansville, Ind.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, Hugh Macfarlane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at No. 82 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

PUNNETT.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 29, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, THOMAS, infant son of Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Punnett.

Funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) at St. Paul's Church, S. I., at 11½ A. M.

SUGDEN.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 28, HENRIETTA, wife of Benj Sugden, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 5th-st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

STITES.—On Monday, Oct. 29, Mrs. MARY STITES, widow of the late Apollos Stites, Esq.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 244 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

ULSHOEFFER.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, LOUISA O. ULSHOEFFER, widow of the late Henry Ulshoeffer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, East 71st-st., first house west from 3d-av., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, EDWIN WOOD, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will meet train at Syossett that leaves James-slip at 10:30 A. M.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, WILLIE, son of Sarah Ann and James Wallace, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 53 West 38th-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ The funeral of THOMAS C. ALDEN being unavoidably postponed in consequence of the storm of yesterday, will take place at 10½ A. M. this day from his late residence, No. 62 Belleville-av., Newark.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 101.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 29, 1866.

The body of an unknown boy was found at 5th-st. and 3d-av., at 7 A. M., aged about seventeen years, slim built, light brown hair; face so much injured that the features could not be identified; dressed as follows: No hat, drab short coat, black vest, dark woolen pants, laced shoes, grey cotton socks or stockings; had a dinner kettle with him. Was run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Inquest will be held at the Morgue Oct. 30, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

POLITICAL.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
A PUBLIC MEETING to ratify the nomination of
HON. WM. A. DARLING
FOR CONGRESS
will be held at KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av. and 58th-st.,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.
The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:
Maj.-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, of Ohio,
Hon. A. G. CATTEL, of New-Jersey,
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
Hon. W. A. DARLING,
N. H. BABCOCK, Esq.,
JAMES W. CULVER, Esq.,
ROBERT SEWALL, Esq.
The citizens of the district, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to attend.
Dr. F. A. THOMAS, Chairman Com.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

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EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
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REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

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IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS,
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Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON,
JOSEPH SOUDER,
Secretaries.

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CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 6½ o'clock. By order.
THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
HENRY H. HUELAT, }

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
HENRY H. HUELAT, }

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, ELEVENTH Assembly District,
GEN. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

UNION, VETERANS, AND PEOPLES' nomination, Seventh Congressional District, 11th and 17th Wards. For member of Congress, GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE in the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31. Subject—NATIONAL ISSUES.

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CAPITAL.........$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low,	David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr.,	Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers,	Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark,	Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston,	Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury,	Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke,	E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker,	George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe,	James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell,	Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell,	James Forsyth,
John Magee,	J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Also, receive and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville. R. H. LOWRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds. A. BOODY, President.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York. ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Orange County Milk Association will be held at the office of the Company No. 179 Hudson-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock, Noon. J. M. HORTON, President.
JAS. KENNEDY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	113⅛	113⅝	June, 7-30........	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, '81	113⅝	114	July, 7-30........	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	106	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅛	114⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110⅝	111	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111	111⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115⅛
5-20 Coup., '65, new	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114⅛
10-40 Registered.	99⅞	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅞	112⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	99⅞	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
Gold.............	146	146⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK BROKER,

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 30 BROAD-ST.,

JOHNSON BUILDING.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, near eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.
G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.
GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified not to send their proxies to any person to be used at the coming election of Directors, in supporting the present direction. It is in contemplation to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to protect their interest.
A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,

issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 400 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

WHEREAS $40,000 IN UNITED STATES Treasury Gold Certificates having been this day stolen from Mr. C. C. Parks, a member, the New-York Gold Exchange hereby offer a reward of $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. The certificates are numbered as follows:

No. 22,070 D for $5,000.
No. 21,459 C for $5,000.
No. 21,756 D for $5,000.
No. 20,654 B for $5,000.
No. 21,656 D for $5,000.
No. 21,424 D for $5,000.
And $10,000, numbers not known.
By order. JOS. W. MOSES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 1, 1866, THE following-named Coupons, due on that day, will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Funded Coupon Bonds, Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Consolidated Gregory Company will close on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held the 9th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., and will be re-opened on the 12th. By order of the Board of Directors. J. N. ELTING, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

OFFICE OF CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held as above on FRIDAY, Nov. 2; polls will be open from 12½ to 1½ o'clock P. M.
ALEX. GRANT, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Nov. 1 on the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON Bonds of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 38 Broad-st.
C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., Bankers.

DIVIDENDS.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day. Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer,
No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next. A. BOODY, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of Government tax. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the first of November. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10:30 o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

A LARGE VARIETY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,

5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

40,000 TONS

OF

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
OCTOBER 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sales-room No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:

27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.
EDWD. HOOKER,
A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 137 Hicks-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn,

Handsome 7-octave piano, by "Bacon & Raven," large pier mirror, fine oil paintings, rosewood parlor suite, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, walnut, mahogany and oak marble top chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china, plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock at No. 91 Liberty-st., two solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, in fine order; also black walnut suites in various coverings; library and dining-room furniture, cottage suites, plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues and particulars at sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tillotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.
FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.
BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.
RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.
RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 50.7x81.3, with buildings.
GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.3 north of Rivington-st., 20x98.4.
STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.
CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.
DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.
BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.
BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.
BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.
CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.
HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.
MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st.
THOMPSON-ST.—No. 105, 25x100 feet, near Prince-st.
PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x53.3, with three-story brick building.
SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.
EAST 13TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 245.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.
WEST 39TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th av., each 25x100 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.
DIVISION-ST.—52x49.3, near Jefferson-st.
Book-maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SECOND-AV., BRIDGE AND PEARL STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of Edwin Hyde and Samuel H. Mead, executors of Ralph Mead, deceased:

2D-AV.—The desirable three-story and attic brick high-stoop house and lot No. 108 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.; house rented for three years, from May 1, 1867, at $1,400 per annum; lot 26x125 feet.

BRIDGE AND PEARL STS.—The valuable four-story brick store No. 32 Bridge and No. 45 Pearl sts., near Broad-st. and Produce Exchange; 24 feet on Pearl-st. and 27 feet on Bridge-st., by about 60 feet in depth; possession May 1, 1867.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 158 West 22d-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and green figured brocatel; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by the celebrated makers, Messrs. G. & H. Barmore; elegant lace window-curtains, rosewood marble-top centre-table, rosewood reception-chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, black-walnut marble-top washstands, black-walnut cased Franklin patent sewing-machine, rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, gilt-frame looking-glasses, iron bedsteads, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, oak extension dining-table, oak cane-seat arm and half-arm dining-chairs, together with china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 1 and 2, at 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best ENGLISH and AMERICAN editions of Standard Works, mostly in fine and rich bindings; including a collection of choice ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, expensively bound, and a variety of valuable Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Also, several ARTICLES of VERTU, and a few ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS by Ranney, Saxe, Talbot, Van Beest and others.

Catalogues are ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich-st., near Reade-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 80 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st. The premises will be sold in one parcel. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
W. B. WINTERTON, Attorney.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.
J. R. M. MULLANY,
Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

A HIGHLY DESIRABLE FAMILY HORSE FOR WAGON OR SADDLE USE.

Dark brown, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, long tail and mane; a splendid saddle horse for a lady; perfectly gentle and kind in all harness; stylish and sound; formerly used by Gen. Scofield as a field horse; will be sold by veterinary surgeon's certificate.

Rockaway made by Miner & Stevens; been in careful use one year and in good order. Whip, blanket, &c. A light wagon in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 55TH AND 56TH STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

55TH-ST.—2 lots north side of 55th-st., 725 feet west of 5th-av., running through to 56th-st.; each 25 by 200.10.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 31, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

120 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
1,500 boxes Malaga Raisins, layers and bunch, slightly stained.
220 boxes Valencia Raisins.
4 cases Smyrna Figs.
25 cases Macaroni.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-THIRD SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION of unclaimed goods, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. Miscellaneous articles, iron, cotton, wool, rope, horses, sugar, men and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, boots, shoes, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER and TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next.

The said articles to be delivered free of expense at the Blank Agencies of the Post-office Department, at Washington, D. C.; New-York City, N. Y., and Buffalo, N. Y. The estimated quantity of each article, and the quantity thereof required at each agency, are specified below:

District No. 1, at Washington, D. C.

2,500 Reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, of material and quality equal in all respects to that now in use in the Department, to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

10,000 pounds of Jute, or other suitable Twine, hard twisted, and in balls, to weigh about one pound each.

2,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and in balls to weigh from one to two pounds each.

District No. 2, at New-York City, New-York.

12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.

27,000 pounds of Jute, or other Twine, similar to that described in the estimates for District No. 1.

10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.

District No. 3, at Buffalo, New-York.

10,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, similar to that required for District No. 1.

20,000 pounds Jute, or other Twine, similar to that required for District No. 1.

10,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, similar to that described and required for District No. 1.

Proposals will be received for each article separately, and separately for each district, or for all the articles and for all the districts.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, to be determined after a careful examination, for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantageous to the Department.

If the districts should be reconstructed, or the number increased or diminished, the articles shall be delivered at such place or places as the Postmaster-General shall designate, at *pro rata* rates.

And the Postmaster-General reserves the right on his part of increasing or reducing the quantity of the articles required over or under the estimates named in this advertisement, if he shall consider it necessary to do so.

Samples of such articles as are now used at the Post-offices can be seen at either of the above-named agencies.

Bidders will send samples of such articles as they propose to furnish with their bids.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are creditable, and reliable citizens must also accompany his proposals.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

A failure to furnish an article contracted for promptly, or the furnishing an article inferior to that contracted for, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made as required by this notice will not be considered.

Proposals must be marked on the envelope with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the letter containing them addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to quarter ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 800 to 1,000 will be required.

Second—Balances capable of weighing two pounds avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounces. Of these, it is supposed, 50 to 100 will be required.

Perfect correctness and strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered, of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box, for transportation, and delivered free of all expenses to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-Office Department, at Washington, D. C., where the same will be accepted, if found to be perfect and equal to the samples.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

A failure to furnish the Balances as contracted for, promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision betwen her and the schooner *General S Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.
SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES L. FLINT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM M. PAGE and EMIL B. KRAUSSE, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Int. rev. stamp canceled, 50 cents. To William M. Page and Emil B. Krausse, the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 132 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 18, 1866.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of September, 1866.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY WITH $20,000 to $40,000, either active or silent, in a most excellent and highly profitable manufacturing business; the only one in the United States; sold for cash, and to an unlimited extent. Gentlemen of standing only need address H. G., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

$100,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established dry-goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; ten per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GLASS LETTERS, GLASS NUMBERS for windows and signs. Most beautiful, lasting and transferable. Sold everywhere. Glass signs, glass labels, wood and other sign letters. Painters order. Samples returnable. No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STAND IN WASHington Market, suitable for pork, butter or poultry. Inquire of E. R. OLIN, No. 186 Washington-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.
MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.
CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT

THAT THE

PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE

NEW-YORK HERALD

Wrote about, and described so beautifully a few weeks ago, is now for sale at my store.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT GAYNOR'S.

WE ARE OPENING THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF

CORSETS

AND

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,

Of the NEWEST DESIGNS and SHAPES ever offered in the UNITED STATES. We invite ladies to look through our stock, whether they want to buy or not.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other in this City.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, MCGIBBON AND CO.,

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Miss M. GREGG,
No. 19 5th-av.,

solicits an inspection of her ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of IMPORTED FRENCH CLOAKS, as well as those of her own make, for FALL and WINTER WEAR.

OPERA and CARRIAGE CLOAKS
in great variety.

Miss G. has also opened a DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT in connection with her business, and has received some very ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED SILKS for dinner and evening dresses,

AT NO. 19 5TH-AV.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.

AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.

Two stores enables us to buy big lots cheap and to keep both supplied with bargains.

HEAVY AUCTION BLANKETS, $1 50 and $2 apiece.
EXTRA HEAVY, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., 16c. and 18c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND FLANNELS.

On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av. near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

We sell cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces.

Call at Grand-st. Cheap Store.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices,
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.
W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

THE LONG STRIKE—THE PRESENT SENsation.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN AGENCY IN PARIS.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the reception, exhibition or sale of any articles intended for the French Universal Exposition of 1867.

Fifteen years' experience in the Banking and Commission business at Paris, (embracing the period of the Exhibition of 1855,) with a thorough knowledge of the French language and customs, will enable him to facilitate the wishes and promote the interests of exhibitors.

He refers, by permission, in New-York, to—
W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., No. 33 University-place.
W. H. Webb, Esq., No. 200 Lewis-st.
J. C. Derby, Esq., No. 5 Spruce-st.
W. H. Macy, Esq., President Leather Manuf. Bank.
Messrs. Munn & Co., *Scientific American.*
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. White, No. 63 Broadway.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY

ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 25c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

TO OWNERS OF STEAMERS, DISTILlers and Brewers—Stiles' patent Steam Water Ejector or Valveless Pump, for steamers, brewers and distillers, mash and beer pump, railroad water stations and general manufacturing purposes; it will pump muddy water, tanning liquors containing the ground bark, being a single casting it cannot get out of order; it will not choke, it is portable and may be lifted out of one vessel or tub and dropped into another, as it requires no fastening; it is operated by connecting it with a steam boiler by a metal or rubber pipe. For sale by RADLEY McALLISTER & CO., No. 162 Greenwich-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS —One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturer.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

AILMENTS OF THE FEET. CORNS, Bunions, Bad Nails, &c., skillfully treated by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Dr. BRIGG'S Curative and Alleviator sold by druggists and sent by mail; 60 cents.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,
AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEE THE ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Long Strike.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as waitress and assist with washing and ironing, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; both can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent young women; one as first-class cook in a private family, the other as first-class waitress; having lived together, prefer to engage in the same house; the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as chambermaid in a private family and to do plain sewing for ladies, and fluting muslins; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Ring the outside bell.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, first-class nurses and seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, THE SITUAtion of children's governess; is competent to teach English, with the rudiments of French, and music; can do all kinds of plain sewing, embroidery and fancy work; good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, who can furnish the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for four years, one as chambermaid and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 551 3d-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinners in good style; good reference. Call at No. 101 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, and all kinds of dessert; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed Protestant person as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; has long and satisfactory references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference can be given from her last employers. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an English woman, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent infant's nurse; can take the entire care from the monthly nurse; a Protestant and a neat sewer; will be highly recommended. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as chambermaid and nurse; is neat and tidy in her habits; trustworthy in every respect; has the best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children, or would do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 166 West 12th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN work on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; would like go out by the day, or would take work home to her own place. Call at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress or would take a housekeeper's place, or would go a short distance in the country; has the best reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a trustworthy Protestant person; can fully discharge the duties of infant's nurse; excellent City reference given. Call for two days at No. 646 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; can be seen all the week if not engaged, at her last employer's, No. 51 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing or waiting; City reference from her two last places. Call for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook and kitchen girl, a situation in a private family; best of reference; leaves on account of the family ceasing to keep house. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 49 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; in a private family; best City City reference can be given. Apply at No. 791 6th-av., corner 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl having good City reference, for chamberwork and waiting, or housework of a small family; will go to the country. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a private family; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman who is a thorough cook in all its branches; also, one as laundress; both have best of City references. Can be seen at First-Class Employment House No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN girls, sisters; one as nurse and plain seamstress, other as chambermaid in first-class family. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FAMILY OR of gentlemen, by a first-class laundress, at her own house; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 153 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 252 West 18th-st., near 9th-av., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook; would assist in washing and ironing; understands her business well; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is highly recommended by her present employer, where she can be seen until Nov. 1. No. 118 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady or growing children; has seven years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing. Call at No. 449 6th-av., corner of 27th-st. Ring the second bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 314 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, and can operate on a machine. Call, from 10 to 2, at her present employer's, No. 15 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; understands fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY a young woman with unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 49 Lafayette-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young girl, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress; City reference. Call or address A. W., No. 501 Pearl-st., clothing-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day or week; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 164 East 12th st., near 2d-av., three pairs of stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen or address M. S., No. 458 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small family and to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 90 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 10 West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to take care of children and sew, or will do chamberwork and sew. Can be seen at No. 430 3d-av., corner of 32d-st., entrance on 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands boning and larding; best of City reference. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who fully understands her business, a situation as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY wishes to find a situation for a person whom she has employed as seamstress. Apply at No. 94 East 21st-st., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take charge of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a first-class woman; best reference, City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid, and would assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 3 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married Protestant woman. Apply at No. 135 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a respectable woman as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothes: she will be a desirable person for any one that wishes her services. Call at No. 25 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN would like a few gentlemen's washing in her own house, or one or two families; would pay proper attention to her business, at No. 346 1st-av., top floor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE TO-NIGHT.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, with one baby, as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly; also the raising of all kinds of stock, the care of greenhouse and grapery; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter. Can take charge of any gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXTENSIVE packing-house, by an elderly man who is capable of carrying it on in all the departments; has been in the business many years, and can command a good Southern trade; has a small capital which he would invest; can be seen until 2 o'clock on Thursday next at Mr. GEO. M. USHER'S office, Star Insurance Co., corner of Dey and Greenwich sts. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; also, the management of greenhouse, &c.; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of references. Address C. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN accustomed to hard work; writes a good hand; is fair at figures; has a general knowledge of business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; salary not so much of an object as steady employment. Address JAMES, Box No. 4,479 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; would prefer a place with some glass, or would take charge of a gentleman's country seat during the Winter. Apply to K. Y., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; truly understands the business; one who could make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; can give the best City references in every respect. Call at or write to R. Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or private stable No. 87 West 31st-st.; will be promptly attended to. M. L. can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the business; would be willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen or address, W. B., No. 6 West 17th-st., in the stable near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a man lately arrived from Europe; has driven in the cities of London and Dublin; is a first-rate groom, and willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Can be seen, or address J. H., at No. 7 East 22d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory reference; any person in need of such a man, would do well by calling on him or addressing a note to M. M., No. 22 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER A situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 826 Broadway, in the trunk store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; one who understands his business and can come well recommended. Can be seen at his present employer's, at Mr. Syms, Dobbs' Ferry, New-York. W. SMITH, Dobbs' Ferry, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived, as to character and capability. Address H. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man, English, understands the management of horses, and can milk, and the care of a gentleman's place; best City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man: is a first-class groom and safe driver; will go to the country, and will be well recommended. Address or call on P. J. N., at Mr. Bradley's stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a single man, who understands his business and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, in either City or country; is highly recommended, and willing to make himself useful; is fully competent to take charge of horses, carriages and harness. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; understands gardening and milking cows; the best of City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can bring the best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business, and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference from two respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, Protestant, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Address or call on J. S., No. 13 Orchard-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART INtelligent young man as clerk in a banking or stock commission house; willing to work; best of reference. Address CLERK, 61 Chambers-st., Room 7, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, on the 1st of November; has lived nine years in his last place; is a single Protestant man. Address, for two days, No. 122 East 19th-st., M. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young Scotchman of long experience; City or country. Apply to R. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and driving. Call or address No. 92 West 46th-st.

WANTED—IN SOME OFFICE A SITUATION by a young man, aged 28 and single; has had twelve years' experience in retail dry goods; good reference given. Address A. H. Z., book-store, No. 211 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion; is a first-class driver and groom; eight years' reference; would care road horses, or as coachman. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 62 4th-av.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, IS ANXIOUS to obtain employment as assistant book-keeper, correspondent, copyist, entry clerk, or general clerk. Address HOPE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, A MARried man, who is a good groom and thoroughly understands his business. Apply, with City reference, at No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CLOAK SALESMAN, AN EXperienced hand, with good reference, may apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, between 8 and 9 A. M., or 6 and 7 P. M., No. 299 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUTH OF 16 or 17 years of age, who writes well and wishes to study law. Address Box No. 2,254 Post-office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress; also a competent waitress, with good City reference; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st., from 9 to 2.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPE finisher; one who understands it thoroughly. Apply to WHEAT & RANDALL, No. 13 Park-row.

WANTED—BOOK COMPOSITORS, BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS.—IMMEDIATE and constant employment may be met with by efficient house carpenters desirous of going to the healthy island of New-Providence, in the Bahamas. Good mechanics desirous of proceeding thither will be provided with a free passage, on the production of satisfactory vouchers as to character and capacity. Apply until Friday next, to Dr. CHIPMAN, of Nassau, at the office of the New-York *Albion*, No. 39 Park-row, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of THEALL & BROS., for the transaction of the general auction and commission business, to be carried on at No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.
BENJ. F. THEALL,
GEORGE A. THEALL,
CHAS. M. THEALL.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 31st instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Nov. 7
PALMYRA....Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....Nov. 3
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 31
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY....Nov. 3
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY....Nov. 10
ENGLAND....SATURDAY....Nov. 17
ERIN....SATURDAY....Nov. 24
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
The first-class iron steamship UNION will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
Rates of Passage, payable in Currency—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Nov. 3 | MONDAY....Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock. Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA will follow Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1, GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Monday, Oct.	22,	2 P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7 A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3 P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½ A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½ A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8 A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10 A. M.	Friday,	26,	10 A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½ A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½ A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12 M.
			Wednesday,	31,	2½ P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¾ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, wishing nicely furnished rooms and good board, in a house with modern improvements, can be accommodated by a private family, without children, at No. 86 East 31st-st., near Lexington-av. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—IN A QUIET FAMILY, ROOMS EXposed to sun-light, and good and wholesome board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter of four years; price, about $125 per month; reference exchanged; location between 14th and 40th sts., and dinner at noon preferred. Address for one week J. M. B., No. 896 Broadway.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A neatly furnished front room, in a pleasant and convenient location, on the west side of town, with or without board; terms moderate; private family; no boarders. A note addressed J. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO small rooms on fourth floor of English basement house to a family or to gentlemen, together or separate; a good plain table; price very reasonable. Apply at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AT NO. 21 GREAT JONES-ST.—IN A first-class house and desirable neighborhood, handsome parlor and bedroom, fine new carpet, table d'hote at 6 o'clock, breakfast a la carte; private dinners for families in the best French style, at moderate prices.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED BEDroom to let, with board, in a small family, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply No. 57 East 11th-st., next to St. Mark's Church.

AT NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., two large, well-furnished rooms on second floor, to let en suite or singly, with first-class board.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably; watchman all night.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO neatly-furnished rooms, with good board or without, to a few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms reasonable. No. 298 Madison-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, above 14th-st., at not over $22 a week, in a family with few or no boarders. Address H. H. X., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, may obtain front room and bedroom adjoining, on second or third story, with or without board, at No. 48 Clinton-Place.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A front room, with board; unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 268 Post-office, stating terms and location.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DOUBLE parlor, with bedrooms, to let, with superior private table, or without meals. Highest references required. No. 51 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMALL FAMILIES IN THE neighborhood of Communipaw, either comfortable board for the Winter, or a neat house furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 3,958 New-York Post-office.

A LADY FRENCH TEACHER WISHES to get a room in a respectable private family in exchange for French lessons. Good reference given. Address B., Madison Post-office.

AT NO. 329 WEST 23D-ST. THREE OR four very fine rooms can be obtained, with private table; will accommodate from six to twelve with good board; family small.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room and bedroom, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 287 West 12th-st.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, OFFERS superior accommodations, with first-class table de hote for families during the Winter; 30 minutes of New-York City Hall. Terms moderate.

HANDSOME ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board to respectable parties; private table if desired; fine house and location, No. 196 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A front and back room, nicely furnished: all modern improvements, at No. 359 West 42d-st., convenient to six car routes.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND FOUR OR six rooms can be had up town by a family wishing to live exclusively and elegantly. Address RAY, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board or private table; locality excellent; family small at No. 220 (New No.,) East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITS OF rooms for families, with board in a private family; private table if desired; rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. No. 201 West 14th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY have two pleasant rooms to let with board for gentlemen, at No. 212 Smith-st. Terms moderate. Convenient to ferries.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

LODGING ROOMS.—NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, Bowery and Bayard-st. Two hundred light rooms, with gas, 50 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

A VERY LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, with or without board, may be had by a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor front, with board; house first class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room with board to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND single rooms to let, with board. No. 166 East 14th-st.

LONG STRIKE AT THE OLYMPIC Theatre.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY LIVING IN A pleasant village about 40 miles from this City, would not object to a couple of ladies to board during the Winter, but would prefer several children to board permanently. Very good board and the best of care will be given. Terms, $4 to $5 a week; in addition would be pleased to take an interest in their education; school very near; references given if required. Address X. Y. Z., Bedford Station, via Harlem Railroad.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN ASTORIA, OR SOME place not further from the City, for a very small family of quiet habits; the gentleman a professional man. Apply, in person or by letter, to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., containing fifteen rooms, with stables, gardens and greenhouse, &c., complete; several acres of land, if wanted; five minutes' walk from depot; twenty-five minutes' ride by Flushing Railroad to 34th-st. ferry and Hunter's Point; churches of all denominations convenient; possession Nov. 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs., with the carpets, mirror and gas; will be rented for two to three years, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE at New-Rochelle to let for six months from Nov. 1 to a gentleman and his wife; the owner will consider the board of himself, little girl, babe and nurse as an equivalent for rent; references exchanged. Address HENRY, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.
Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON 60th-st., near Lexington-av. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE FURRIERS.—THE Broadway store No. 627, (opposite the Olympic Theatre,) is to let. The store is 100 feet deep, has two windows, is complete with shelving and gas fixtures, and is a capital stand for a retail fur trade.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements, but ten minutes' walk of the depot; garden, stable, &c., attached. Apply to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house to rent, in Henry-st., Brooklyn, near Union-st.; $200 per month for six months or one year. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room 8.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET BY GEO. R. NASH.—11th-st., 14th-st., 21st-st., 13th-st., 16th-st., 22d-st., 31st-st., 35th-st., Livingston-place, Bond-st.; a handsome one on Great Jones-st.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A FURNISHED house and stable to let until the 1st of May to a small respectable family at a very low rent. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

A HOUSE FURNISHED NEW, WITH carpet and first-class furniture, made by J. T. C. Pickhardt, to be let immediately to a private family only. Apply to PICKHARDT, No. 167 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, an elegant house on 5th-av., at $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 252 9TH-AV. AND NO. 300 West 34th-st., storage for furniture; by the load or separate room.

A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, WITHOUT board, for one or two gentlemen, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STABLE, WITH lodging for coachman, as near as possible to Gramercy Park. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 4TH AND 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs; rent from $100 to $200 per month; furnished or unfurnished. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 634 Broadway.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.
On the 10th of November I will issue a very extensive list of City and country property for sale or exchange, purposing to give it a free and large circulation; parties who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of having their property brought so prominently before the public, will please send me full description, lowest prices and terms of their dwellings, stores, tenements and country places. Intending to make the buying and selling of City lots a specialty, I solicit a full consignment. Property sent in after the 4th will not appear in this special catalogue. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank buildings.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

S. W. BENEDICT.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and lots, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HOLBROOK ON THE LONG Island Railroad, a ten-acre farm, well improved; cottage, fine garden, fruit, &c.; price $2,500. Also, a new cottage, six rooms, nearly finished, opposite Post-office, for $1,150. Also, small unimproved farms of five, ten and twenty acres each, at $25 per acre. Also village lots, from $15 to $25. For particulars call on W. WILSON, at Overton & Raymond's Dining Rooms, No. 5 7th-st., opposite Tompkin's Market, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PLOT OF ground on the easterly side of Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., being 136 feet wide in front, 196 feet wide in the rear, and 100 feet in depth, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, now renting for over $7,009 per annum. For price, terms, &c., apply to WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st., second door east of 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.:
East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, containing twelve rooms, with all modern improvements and in complete order, in unexceptionable neighborhood in Brooklyn; price, $11,000; will sell carpets and part of furniture, if desired. Address for three days, J. R. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A first-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot on 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture; possession this Fall; size of house, 25x55; lot 25x half the block. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.
House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above these. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AT TARRYtown, a desirable country residence; house 22 rooms, gas and water, in perfect order, barn and carriage-house; about one acre in garden, fruit and shade trees; near the depot; immediate possession given. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

A BARGAIN.—FARM OF 70 ACRES, 1½ HOURS from New-York, in New-Jersey, 5 minutes from depot; large peach and apple orchard; good tile factory, in order; good house and outbuildings, stock and implements; all for $4,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 2.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT FORDHAM, with 32 lots, good outbuildings, and all kinds of fruit; 5 minutes' walk from horse-car or steam-car depot. Possession immediately. The place will show for itself. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 70th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, NOV. 1, AT 12, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a handsome three-story and basement house, No. 45 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh, ten minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry. Inquire at No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LEASE AND FURNIture. The house is centrally located, and is doing a good business; contains about 60 rooms; furniture all new since May last. For further particulars address or apply to M. L. CURTIS, No. 418 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHEAP BUSINESS PROPerty on 3d-av., near 35th-st. Also cheap property for investments, and some cheap private brown stone and other houses. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 136 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, with mirrors, carpets and parlor furniture; suitable for a moderate-sized family. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av., from 11 to 4 P. M.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON tide-water, near the City, comprising several substantial buildings and wharf; buildings in good repair and well suited for refining; will be sold cheap. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the Third Ward: very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, favorably located; possession given immediately; terms easy. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., near Greenpoint-av.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st, with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 186 WEST 24TH-ST.; $12,000. House No. 141 West 17th-st.; $10,000. Two houses in 10th-st.; $5,500 each. WM. H. ROOME, No. 266 West 21st-st.

A PRINTED LIST OF A VERY LARGE number of private residences for sale in all parts of the City, is now being issued at our office. POTTER, BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A large piece, with first-class improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED, the modern house No. 534 7th-av.; price, $17,500. Inquire on premises of T. PHILLIPS.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM THIRTY TO fifty acres, within 60 miles of New-York, with good improvements, plenty of fruit; price not to exceed $12,000. Address E. E. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

LONG STRIKE—LONG STRIKE—LONG Strike.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY, No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A BEAUTIFUL suite of furniture for reception room, in green; sofa, four chairs, one arm chair, three mahogany in reps, one beautiful bedstead with round corners and carved top, with spring and hair mattresses; all nearly new. Inquire at No. 417 4th-av.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, first-class parlor and library furniture, in sets and single pieces, at a reasonable price; etegeres, ladies' secretaries, elegant buffets, lounges, &c. HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A new lecture at Cooper Institute THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Subject—*Curiosity*. Tickets can be had at Appleton & Co.'s, cashier's desk, No. 443 Broadway; J. & G. Cross', No. 15 3d-av.; W. H. Craft's, No. 352 Bowery; Chas. Heard & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.; Wm. B. Bradbury's, No. 427 Broome-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866, at 7¾ P. M., precisely,
THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS,
(LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.)
Comic Opera, in three acts, by Halevy.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, First Opera Matinee at 1 P. M.,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Admission, $1, to all parts of the house.
Ticket Office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

RISTORI'S RETURN ON MONDAY, NOV. 12.—Mr. Grau respectfully announces that after the conclusion of two weeks' engagement in BOSTON, Mme. RISTORI will return for a period of two weeks to New-York, and will give her SECOND SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS' DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK and TWO IN BROOKLYN, before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. During the season will be produced, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, PIA DE TOLOMEI AND DEBORAH.
SUBSCRIPTION Books now open at Chickering's, No. 652 BROADWAY. In Brooklyn, Mme. Ristori Thursday, Nov. 15 and 22.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be produced Monday, NOV. 12.

THE LONG STRIKE, WITH A GREAT cast.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR....MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1866.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Overture—"Tannhauser"....Wagner
Orchestra.
2. Romanza—"Maria de Rudenz"....Donizetti
Signor FORTUNA.
3. Solo Violin—First Movement Concerto Militaire....Lipinski
Mr. CARL ROSA.
4. Romanza—"M'appari"—(Martha)....Flotow
Signor BRIGNOLI.
5. Cavatina—"Bel Raggio"—(Semiramide)....Rossini
Mme. PAREPA.
6. Solo Piano—First Movement Concerto A Minor....Schumann
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
7. Cavatina—"Largo al factotum"—(Barbiere)....Rossini
Signor FERRANTI.
8. Duo—"Da quel di"—(Linda di Chamounix)....Donizetti
Mme. PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture—"Jesonda"....Spohr
Orchestra.
2. Solo Violin—"Souvenir Haydn"....Leonard
Mr. CARL ROSA.
3. Duo—"Un Segreto"—(Cenerentola)....Rossini
Signori FERRANTI E. FORTUNA.
4. Romanza—"In terra ci divisero"....Donizetti
Signor BRIGNOLI.
5. Song—"The Nightingale's Trill"....Ganz
Mme. PAREPA.
6. Solo Piano—"Midsummer Night's Dream"....Liszt
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
7. Quatour—"Don Pasquale"....Donizetti
Mme. Parepa, Signori Ferranti, Fortuna E. Brignoli.
8. Torchlight March....Meyerbeer
Orchestra.
Conductor....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS
At the Piano....Mr. J. L. HATTON
The doors leading to 15th-st. will be thrown open at the close of the concert to give additional egress to the audience.
Second Concert—Thursday Evening, Nov. 1.
Third Concert—Friday Evening, Nov. 2.
Grand Matinee—Saturday, Nov. 3, at 12. Tickets $1, with secured seat. The Grand Piano used at these Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons. Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL,
East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.
This new and magnificent hall will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, with the FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE BATEMAN SERIES, for which Mr. Bateman has engaged this hall.
THE NEW STEINWAY HALL
has been erected by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in connection with and immediately in the rear of their marble warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place—the hall, with its extension, running through the block from 14th to 15th-st., where the main hall has a frontage of 100 feet—the entire ground floor, from street to street, being occupied by the salesroom of the firm. The entrances and exits to the hall are of the most elegant and capacious character, the hall being capable of being cleared in three minutes—every door on either side opening outward.
The depth of the Hall is 123 feet, the width 75 feet, and its height from floor to ceiling, 42. The whole building has been constructed in the most substantial manner, without regard to outlay. The seating capacity of the Hall (all elegantly cushioned iron framed arm chairs) is 2,500, with standing accommodation for 500 additional persons; all the seats being much more roomy and comfortable than in any other public building in America.
The Hall is heated by steam, the generator being an outside, independent building. The means of ventilation are the most approved that modern science can afford, and the lighting by two of THE ENORMOUS SUNLIGHTS direct from the roof, patented by Defries & Son, of London, which have been fully tested in all the large public buildings of England, encourage the belief that Steinway Hall will not only be the most capacious, elegant, and thoroughly acoustic, but at the same time the most comfortable grand music hall in the United States.
THE INAUGURAL CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
will take place under the inaugural auspices of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, being the first of the grand series of Bateman Concerts, on which occasion the following unprecedented
ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS WILL APPEAR:
Mlle. PAREPA, Soprano.
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor,
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso,
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
Mr. J. L. HATTON, Composer and Accompanist, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Secured Seats, $1 50. Entrance Tickets, $1. The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 9 o'clock, and at Beer & Schirmer's and Pond's Music Stores, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MR. WHEATLEIGH IN THE LONG Strike.

THE TURF.

GRAND TROT AT THE FASHION COURSE.
A PURSE AND STAKE OF $2,000.
Mile heats, three in five, to wagons.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., good day and track.
D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
H. Woodruff's ch. m. LADY EMMA.
J. Crook's br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
The above will be one of the greatest events of the season. The horses are all fit and very close together in speed. *Emma* beat *Wilkes* with difficulty in their match, and *Lady Thorn* beat her with still greater difficulty subsequently; on the same day the stallion beat them both in regard to time; consequently, one of the finest and fastest races ever seen is to be expected.
Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11½ and 2½; special train at 1½ P. M.
The boat leaves James Slip Ferry at 2 P. M. and 34th-st. every five minutes.
The Astoria Ferry is running regular from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND SPLENDID Dancing Academy, No. 727 6th-av.—Classes are open on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS for the reception of pupils. The first soiree of the season THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Former patrons are invited. Send for circulars.

MME. AUGUSTA'S DANCING ACADEMY in Brooklyn will open on the 7th of November, at No. 120 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic. For circulars apply to H. DICKINSON, druggist, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
800 for sale. C. WITTY,
Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SORREL MARE 15½ hands high; very well bred, and will answer for a lady's or gentleman's saddle-horse; very fast and broken to all harness. Also, a team of carriage-mares; sound, gentle and good travelers; one will answer for a coupé; will be sold separately, the owner having no further use for them. Apply at private stable, No. 49 West 44th-st.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE—THREE LARGE single or saddle horses—two pairs; two fast trotters; one 5-year old Hambletonian colt, price $300; buggies, harness, &c.; will exchange for real estate. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, or 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.
Sole Agents for Blodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years;
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States;
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, the only living specimen to be found in the United States. Also,
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEACOCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASKIN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Also, on exhibition at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEES, POSTPONED TO THURSDAY, NOV. 1,
The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND MATINEE of the celebrated prima donna, Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, will take place on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M., assisted by the following artists:
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, The renowned American Contralto;
Signor ANASTASI, The favorite Tenor;
Herr MOLLENHAUER, The popular Violoncellist.
Musical Conductor....Mr. G. W. COLBY
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—SECOND MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
No secured seats. Tickets for sale at the theatre, and the principal music-stores and hotels.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
The Chickering Pianos are used at these Concerts.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the comedy, in 3 acts, by H. J. Byron, author of £100,000, entitled
WAR TO THE KNIFE,
After which the popular burlesque entitled
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S last week in New-York.
Last appearance but two.
To-morrow (THURSDAY) evening, Nov. 1, will be presented, for the benefit of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, Shakespeare's tragedy of RICHARD III.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great character of RICHARD III.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S last appearance but one in New-York, as HEINRICH, THE GERMAN POET, in LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON, STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIES,
THE SUPERB HORSES,
THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
THE Basket Trick. HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers, 49TH And other Miracles,
Every Night. Performance. Every Night.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
PRONOUNCED The Great Leon. IL BACIO.
BY THE Edwin Kelly. LITTLE BAREFOOT.
PUBLIC AND George Christy. LOLLY POP.
PRESS John Allen. SHE IS SO SWEET.
UNRIVALED. Dick Sands. CHAMPION CLOG.
CROWDED John F. Oberist. SWISS WARBLER.
HOUSES. Domestic Bliss. SCREAMING JOKES.
MRS. LADY OR-DER-LY'S SE-CRET!

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators, GOOD SEATS for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

ALL NEW SCENERY IN THE LONG Strike.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles.
N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,309 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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W. STUART....Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
Before vast and enthusiastic audiences—supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A FINE CAST, in her renowned and STRANGELY ATTRACTIVE PERSONATION of Lady Audley, the subtle power and intense passion of which are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
EVERY NIGHT, John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY....Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. LEFFINGWELL, J. DUFF, M. S. ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, and others. In rehearsal a new comedy,
DONNA DIANA, A LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 30 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50. Doors open at 7¼.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER....Director
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 31,
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF
Boucicault's entirely New Drama,
LONG STRIKE—THE LONG STRIKE.
LONG STRIKE—THE LONG STRIKE.
Which has achieved a success almost without equal, at the Lyceum Theatre, London, where it is now being performed.
THE SCENERY FROM DRAWINGS TAKEN ON THE SPOT IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
THE COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS carefully prepared by SEVERAL MANCHESTER WORKMEN, engaged by THE DIRECTOR, to effectively preserve the unities of the subject.
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, the very celebrated Actor, has been especially engaged for this production, and will appear after an absence of three years, on a Starring Tour of the Californias and Provinces, in the highly-wrought character of NOAH LEAROYD.
THE SCENE is laid in MANCHESTER, in the district of LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.
THE CAST OF THE LONG STRIKE is as follows:
NOAH LEAROYD, the Ringleader of "The Strike," and delegate from the United Workingmen...Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH
His first appearance in New-York in three years.
SHORROCK....} Delegates {....Mr. HARMON
JOHN O'DICK....} and {....Mr. STRASSE
JAMES STALEY....} Leaders. {....Mr. PARSHALL
RICHARD RADLEY } Manufac- { Mr. WM. BARRON
Mr. ASPINALL....} turers. {....Mr. KENWAY
Mr. ARMITAGE....} Magistrates. {....Mr. T. HIND
Mr. BROOKE....} {....Mr. BURKE
JEM STARKIE, a Foreman of Engineers, Mr. C. VANDENHOFF
SIR JOHN FAIRFIELD, a Judge on Circuit, Mr. THOMAS
MONEYPENNY, a Solicitor....Mr. STODDART
Mr. WIGLEY....} Barristers. {....Mr. J. MOORE
Mr. SPURRIER....} {....Mr. PRESTON
JOHNNY REILLY, an Irish sailor, Mr. McKEE RANKIN
His first appearance at this theatre.
CRANKSHAW, a Police officer....Mr. JAMES WARD
SLACK, a Telegraph operator....Mr. A. BECK
CAPT. WOLFE, of the ship *Eliza & Mary*, Mr. GILLETT
THE GENTLEMAN FROM HEADQUARTERS, delegated to support the Strike, Mr. E. T. SINCLAIR
JACK O'BOB, workman....Mr. DALY
TOM O'BILL, workman....Mr. PETERSON
JANE LEAROYD, a factory girl, Miss KATE NEWTON
MAGGIE, } Reelers, {....Miss GEORGIE TELBIN
SUSAN, } {....Miss ALICE HARRISON
BETSEY, Moneypenny's servant....Miss T. WOOD
Judges, manufacturers, barristers, workmen, factory girls, clerks, telegraph operators, officers of the Court, Jurors, spectators, &c., &c.
The Scene of the Telegraph Office complete, with all the proper telegraphic apparatus furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company.
The Director has purchased the sole right for the performance of this powerful domestic drama in the City of New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 31, will be presented,
THE NEW COMEDY,
by Benjamin Webster, Jr., Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery, costumes, appointments and GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
THE LAST AND GREATEST NOVELTY, received on every representation by LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, Entitled
£100,000,
by H. J. Byron, Esq., will be presented TO-MORROW EVENING, (Thursday,) Nov. 1.
FRIDAY, Nov. 2—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3—£100,000.
In answer to numerous applications at the Box Office for occasional representations of the OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, it is respectfully announced that in consequence of the continued success of the present attractions, their production has been postponed. Due notice will be given of the representation of THE RIVALS, (The first of the Series,) which is in rehearsal, and will be given with all the completeness of scenery, appointments and distribution of characters that distinguishes this establishment.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
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Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
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Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
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First nights of the entirely new drama, by J. F. Poole, Esq., entitled
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New and splendid effects.
Also, the drama of THE FIRE RAISER.
The great drama of THE LONG STRIKE is in active preparation.

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THE BRILLIANT COMPANY.
THE DOGS LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
FOREST OF BONDY; Or, the Dog of Montargis.
Pantomime—LES DEUX FUGITIFS.
FRIDAY—Benefit of JACOB BOYCE.
An old militia veteran of 50 years.

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5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
TREMENDOUS HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the GREAT ETHIOPIAN SPECTACLE, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON. Also, ROLLIN HOWARD every evening. MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

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Choice seats for every evening at ticket office, No. 575 Broadway, room No. 1.

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AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

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SOUTHERN POLITICS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Outrages on the Freedmen—Chaotic State of Society—Development of Political Opinion—The Constitutional Amendment.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

Charity is said to be a mantle which conveniently covers a multitude of sins, and throws a cloak of obscurity about unpleasant objects. Conservative men from the North, who have resided or traveled in the South during the past year and a half, have exercised this virtue to its fullest extent. Recent developments, however, have furnished the straw with which to break the camel's back, and truth compels me to say that, with the exception of office-holders and men whose pecuniary interests influence them, there are but few persons in the South to-day, aside from the returned Confederates, who are not radicals at heart. Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana are the only States from which news is readily obtainable here. In Texas, during the past six months, and particularly since the crops have ripened for harvest, freedmen have been murdered by wholesale, and a condition of affairs nearly approaching anarchy reigns supreme. Eight or ten white men have been murdered on the frontier by Indians, whereupon Gov. THROCKMORTON instituted a lengthy correspondence with Gen. SHERIDAN on the subject of raising volunteer troops or militia with which to repress such outrages. At the same time the killing, whipping and cheating of freedmen progressed under his very nose almost, and not a word even of regret escaped his lips or pen. From Louisiana Gen. SHERIDAN has received numerous affidavits of the inability of the civil authorities to protect the freedmen in the rights guaranteed them by the State laws, and he has been obliged to put in execution the terms of Gen. GRANT's order authorizing the arrest of parties charged with misdemeanors in localities where the civil authorities failed to take cognizance of crimes, and several persons are now in military confinement under its provisions. Mississippi, always noted for containing a reckless, law-abusing, vagrant element in its population, is not losing its reputation in that respect, but on the contrary, is adding to it. The Freedmen's Bureau authorities there are charged with entertaining Copperhead sentiments, or at least disgustingly Conservative views, in quarters not far from its chief officer, and the consequence is that the half-reconstructed do as they please, except in instances where subordinate officers take the responsibility of repressing them on their own shoulders.

This deplorable situation is attributable to two facts. First is the failure of the cotton crop, and the inability of the cotton-planters in thousands of cases to pay their employes for their year's labor. Disagreements and mutual recriminations very naturally arise from the disappointment of both parties over the disastrous results of their contracts, and the Bureau has its hands full in settling these difficulties. The second reason is the despondency of the masses regarding the result of the Northern elections already passed, and those yet to come. The Philadelphia Convention raised the brightest hopes and anticipations in the hearts of the Southern people, and they anticipated JOHNSON victories everywhere. For weeks the politicians closely watched the indications of the political current, and at first felt assured that a sufficient number of the Northern States would reject the Constitutional Amendment to insure its defeat, and elect Conservative Congressmen enough to admit their Representatives at the next session. The President's tour, developing as it did the deep-seated animosity of the people toward his policy of restoration, while it clouded their brows, did not cast gloom over their hearts. The Maine election, however, followed as it was by similar results in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, furnished the cap-sheaf, and the combination threw a wet blanket over the expectations of the whole country. Instead of finding friends and allies in power, they found men who not only advocated the Constitutional Amendment, but even threatened something more obnoxious still, if elected to office. Sullenly submitting to the decree of fate, the mass of the Southern people resolved to bow down to what they considered extraordinary and cruel oppression. There are those, however, who, not being restrained by a desire to prove themselves law-abiding citizens, have allowed their passion to get uppermost, and they have been guilty of thousands of outrages against the black race. Venting their spleen against the freedmen seems to relieve their pent-up animosity against the Radicals.

It is an alarming fact that of the Southern men who could take the test oath at the close of the war, a great majority were honestly inclined to conservatism; but social ostracism and political proscription has driven them into the Radical ranks. What is still more alarming and equally true is the threat of Northern capitalists to withdraw their investments here at the close of the year, and of Northern men to discontinue business operations at the same time. It is safe to predict that two-thirds of the Northern planters will return to their homes as soon as they can after the crops of this season are gathered. They are led to this resolution not only by bad success in their enterprises and lack of remunerative prospects, but by actual threats of assassination if they remain. Dozens of Northerners, now planting in the interior parishes of this State, have received "notices to quit," enforced by the presentation of revolvers and unpleasant displays of rope. One gentleman, formerly a Federal Colonel, and now representing Northern moneyed interest to the amount of half a million dollars in Rapides Parish, although surrounded by over a thousand discharged colored soldiers of his own and other regiments, all of whom are in his employ, and have their arms with them, says that he will most assuredly abandon his business next year, as he has already been fired at several times, and has been served with verbal notification that he must leave or pay the penalty with his life. The chief judicial officer of the same parish will soon make affidavit that on the docket of the term of court now in session there are nineteen cases of murder of freedmen, and that it is useless to try to attempt to punish the criminals. Bienville Parish is in equally bad condition, and the post commandant at Shreveport has been authorized to use military force in protecting the unionists and freedmen. The parish will probably soon be garrisoned by regular troops. In the vicinity of Lake Providence outrages occurred so frequently without being followed by the punishment of the perpetrators, that a squad of soldiers were sent there, and now persons who are suspected of having given the information regarding the outrages to the military authorities are obliged to fly from their homes to save their lives from midnight assassination. This plain statement is but a moiety of the entire record of disgraceful occurrences during the past few months. Were I to give your readers the particulars of the individual cases, regarding which reliable affidavits have been received by Gen. SHERIDAN, I could fill their hearts with horror at the atrocity and relentless cruelty of men who are encouraged, by escaping from punishment, to continue the commital of their crimes. So much for the dark side of the picture, and but little can now be said for the bright side.

The Constitutional Amendment is, of course, the great topic of political conversation here now. It is conceded on all hands that it will be adopted, as the people of the North have spoken in thunder tones in its favor, and since the TIMES, accepted as it is as the organ of the magnanimous conservative element of the country, has advised its acceptance by the Southern States, the newspapers are filled with arguments on the subject, most of which, however, are against it. The fact that STEVENS, BUTLER and others of the same political shade have announced their intention to make further demands of the South, has militated against its favorable consideration, for it cannot now be considered in the light of a compromise between the President and Congress, or as the finality of reconstruction demands, because, even if the Southern States should ratify it they have no assurance that they would be allowed to reassume their political positions in the councils of the nation. The disfranchisement of participators in the rebellion is, however, the main point of objection offered. The establishment of representation on a voting basis would be readily concurred in, as well as the other provisions, provided the different features could be considered seperately. My observation leads me to the conviction that although it would be a bitter pill, the amendment could be carried with the assent of at least one-third of the insurgent States under favorable circumstances; but as the matter now stands there is little or no probability that any will ratify it.

Regarding the Constitutional Amendment, the feature most to be regretted is the utter lack of confidence on the part of both sections in the honesty of each other. It is claimed on the part of the South that there will be no end to the concessions demanded by the Radicals. They say that they have conceded to every request made of them thus far, and are now as far from restoration as ever, and they openly proclaim their distrust in the sincerity of Radical promises. Forgetting that they themselves are violent partisans, they assert that the masses of the North have joined a political party, "leaving their souls and consciences at home," and they expect nothing more from their conquerors than interminable oppression. They honestly think that when the next session of the present Congress exerts its rule over the country, their present State organizations will be entirely obliterated, and that military governors will be appointed to supersede the State executives now in office by virtue of election by the people, and many believe it to be the aim of the dominant party to abolish State governments altogether, both North and South, and so change our present form of government as to confer on the national legislature supreme power and control over every section of the country. They also expect confiscation and trials for treason, which latter they do not fear so much as the former.

A trial for treason to the United States Government before a panel of Southern jurymen would be a most laughable farce. In the first place your Northern readers would be astonished to see in the jury-box a dozen men intended to be eminent conservators of the public peace, all of whom would be armed, one-half perhaps with pistols hanging to waist-belts and dangling in plain sight on the hips of the wearer. It is difficult to believe that such things occur, but it is only necessary to leave New-Orleans and other commercial centres in this State to find just such juries trying men for all sorts of crimes. In some Courts they chew and smoke tobacco, even while a case is being tried with as much indifference as they would in a public bar-room, and they decide upon their verdicts as they would decide a wager for the drinks. Political prejudice rules the hour, and, although negro testimony is received, a large quantity of consideration for color is plainly observable in its acceptance. It is the boast of Mississippians that one man in that State has been convicted of manslaughter on colored evidence; but they fail to say anything about the number of accused persons who have been acquitted on doubtful white evidence.

The threatened impeachment of the President is another prominent topic, but as a general thing the people feel assured that Mr. JOHNSON has done nothing criminal, and consequently the Radicals can do him no harm aside from nullifying his efforts toward restoration. Fears are expressed, however, that party bias and prejudice will construe his leniency into treason, and that, if the project is worked up into a strictly party measure, it may be accomplished. Any attempt in that direction would be the signal for the self-expatriation of thousands of Southerners. Although Brazil and Cordova have proved failures as places of peaceful refuge, there are hundreds who would prefer the discomfitures incident to those localities to the United States, if the man whom they consider their only friend in the Government should be removed from office.

E. P. B.

The Election in West Virginia.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer* of Monday contains partial returns of the election in that State on the 25th. It states the returns yet received are meagre, but they show spirited gains for the Union ticket upon the vote for the Amendment last May, and indicate that the Union majorities throughout the State will be above rather than below the majorities of that vote. Of the State Senate one-half holds over from last year, divided as follows: Republican, 6; Opposition, 3; vacancies, 2. Of the Senators elected on Tuesday it estimates that 7 are Republican and Opposition, leaving 5 doubtful, making the whole Senate, 13 Union, 4 Opposition and 5 doubtful. Of the House the *Intelligencer* says:

> "In the House of Delegates, if we merely come up to the vote on the Amendment, the former Union majority in that body will be fully sustained. The only counties and delegate districts that gave majorities against the Amendment were Braxton, Clay and Nicholas, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Ohio, Wetzel, Hardy, Tucker and Randolph, and Webster and Pocahontas. These counties and districts elect 13 members; and if we concede them all, that is just the strength of the opposition in the last House. They had then 13 out of 52—just one-fourth. If we have a full House this Winter, they will have 13 out of 56—less than one-fourth. This would give a Union majority of 34 on joint ballot—giving the opposition all 5 of the doubtful Senators—or a majority of 38 giving them 3 out of the 5.
>
> We see no reason to believe that our opponents have been able to make any serious inroads on this majority. But to make ample allowance for any, we have run over the counties, and allowed them, wherever it has seemed at all possible they can have elected members, and setting down as doubtful wherever there was possible ground for doubt. Doing this, we foot up the House as follows: Known Union, 36; known Opposition, 16; doubtful, 4. Counting the doubtful in both Houses all against us, this would give an undoubted Union majority on joint ballot of 20, or 28, if we divide the doubtful and give them the odd one in the Senate. We conclude, therefore, that it is highly probable the amendment proposed as the 14th Article of the Constitution of the United States will be ratified by the Legislature of West Virginia this Winter, and that if the Commissioners of Old Virginia come over here making propositions of reunion, they will be politely, but decidedly, informed that 'Barkis is *not* willin'.'
>
> Such returns as we have received by the mails show that the Union ticket gains considerably on the Amendment vote of last May. There seems to be no doubt that our three candidates for Congress are elected. HUBBARD and KITCHEN will have majorities of perhaps two thousand each. We do not think the majority for the State ticket will fall far short of nine thousand."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Gen. McMACKIN, the founder of the town of Pontotoc, in Mississippi, gives the following information about the first days of that place: "In one month after I laid off the town, I sold eighty thousand ($80,000) dollars worth of lots. In two months I put up a hotel; good log-houses, with brick chimneys, to accommodate 400 persons with board and lodging; stable-room and lots to accommodate 400 horses. In three months after the laying off of the town, there were 45 stores and 33 groceries. Property changed hands to the amount of $300,000 per day for four years. Such a place was never seen before by the eyes of man, and will never be seen again."

A boy, sixteen years of age, residing near Marianna, Fla., this season has cultivated fifteen acres in corn and five acres in cotton; has housed two hundred and seventy-two bushels of corn and picked for the gin two and a half bales of cotton. With the usual appliance the crop was made by himself. With corn at $1 50 and cotton at 25 cents, rather below than above the market price, his crop would yield $717 50.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Friends of John T. Hoffman at Cooper Institute.

Fireworks, Gunpowder, Big Guns, Processions and Torchlights.

Speeches by Gov. Seymour, Mayor Hoffman, R. H. Pruyn and Others.

Yesterday evening the Union Hall, Cooper Institute, was the scene of a highly enthusiastic demonstration in favor of the Democratic State ticket bearing the names of HOFFMAN and PRUYN.

The Hall was filled almost an hour before that named when the speakers should appear. As each prominent member of the Democratic Party appeared upon the platform, his arrival was the occasion of a little quiet exercise on the part of the assembly, more than usually well behaved. In the absence of any music an effort was made to improvise something of the kind, in the shape of that famous, or infamous, party music, known in England and Ireland as "Kentish Fire." This is effected by combined action of hands and feet, and articulates itself in two slow thumps or claps, followed by three rapid ones. The effort to make this popular last evening was not successful, as it was immediately hissed down—the majority of the audience seeming instinctively to recognize the evil in it.

The Hall was handsomely draped in the neighborhood of the platform. Immediately behind the chair, beneath festoons of the national flag and over a bust of WASHINGTON, was the motto: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny—1776, 1866." To the left and right of the chair, in the curve of the arches in the rear of the stage, were portraits of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, with busts of ANDREW JACKSON and DANIEL WEBSTER, with the mottoes:

"The Union must and shall be preserved."
"A union of hearts and a union of hands,
A union of States none can sever;
A union of lakes and a union of lands,
And the flag of the Union forever."

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., came forward and in brief and complimentary terms introduced Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN as the President of the meeting. He was received enthusiastically, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. TILDEN.

When this war is at last ended shall we not have peace through the breadth of the land? Shall it be complete peace? Shall it be practical peace? [Yes, yes.] This is the question which is to be determined at the elections now approaching. This is the question which is to come before the people at the great preliminary struggle. I say preliminary struggle, for it will be no more than this, compared with that great struggle which we will have to share in two years from now. I hope that New-York City and State will not be found in a false position in this struggle. Why should not the State of New-York range itself with the City of New-York, of which we have such a right to be proud, and range itself on the side of pacification?

The speaker then referred to the preëminent position taken by the City and State of New-York in crushing the rebellion, and claiming it as her place to lead in the effort to establish the Government of the country on a peaceful and permanent basis.

We hear propositions that two-thirds of the people of the country shall govern the other third, after the fashion which the tyrant Governments of Europe have governed Poland and Hungary and downtrodden Ireland. [Cheers.] There are people so demoralized by the effects of the war, that they have no faith; they would consolidate all government, they would centralize all power. I think that the danger which confronts us now is not the danger of disunion, but the danger of centralization, which is but another name for tyranny, is that which threatens the peace and prosperity of the American people. Those who represent this party of centralization threaten now to impeach the President. Why? Because he differs in opinion with them as to the best mode of bringing together again the divided sections of the country. If a party attempted to impeach and depose the President, it could not be carried out without causing much excitement among the people. If this time should come, I predict that there will come with it a state of confusion and alarm among your business men and capitalists as will create a dangerous state of things. I warn my Republican friends that there are perils in overstraining this Government upon which they had better for themselves not enter. Every vote given at this election for JOHN T. HOFFMAN—[tremendous cheering, amid which Mr. HOFFMAN came forward and was received with great enthusiasm. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR was also recognized, and came forward to be received in like manner. Cheers were then given for HOFFMAN, SEYMOUR and Mr. PRUYN.]

The speaker then continued, and repeated his appeal to the Democrats of New-York to show their power at the forthcoming election. Led on, he said, by such glorious leaders, (pointing to the platform,) I hear already the music of the rush of their battalions. I hear the clarion note proclaiming that the victory is ours. (Cheers.) I have now the pleasure of calling upon your young and worthy leader, your present Mayor and the future Governor of your State.

A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, after which a series of resolutions were submitted. The resolutions pledged the meeting to sustain the Hoffman ticket; called the Radicals "conspirators," who were seeking another civil war; expressed sympathy with the condemned Fenians in Canada, and commended the promise of the President to interfere in their behalf; characterized as "base and cowardly" the Radical attacks on Mr. HOFFMAN; expressed hostility to the Registry Law now in force, and were opposed to negro suffrage.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Mayor HOFFMAN was then introduced and received with cheers and applause. He said he had been engaged for three weeks in canvassing the State, and notwithstanding the labor attendant upon his efforts he was as fresh and vigorous as ever. He attributed this to the fact that he was laboring in the cause of the right. He was glad to be offered the opportunity of thanking his fellow-citizens for the uniform kindness extended to him. Six years ago I was chosen Recorder of this City, and afterward was reelected by a large majority. If you can stand it to be called Copperheads during this canvass I am willing to be classed in the same category. Mr. HOFFMAN alluded to the assaults made upon him by the Radical Press, and called upon the people to point out any act of his which was unworthy his office. He said he had been accused of being opposed to the Boards of control established in this City by the Legislature. He denied that he was opposed to any which were not partisan. He said the Police Commission was a partisan Commission, and made so in violation of positive pledges. He alluded to the paid Fire Department, and gave all praise to the men, but said he was opposed to the partisan Commissioners who held caucusses in engine rooms while buildings were burning. He was opposed to these Commissions generally because they took away from the people of the City the right to govern the City. He wanted to see the time when the people would rise and demand a new charter for the City, and take the government of it in their own hands. I had intended to say something about a distinguished friend of mine who preaches in a church in Brooklyn. He preached a sermon the other night at his church in favor of the Fenton ticket. He took down the banner of the cross and put up the banner of FENTON. I observed that he took no text that night for his sermon. I wish to give him one for a sermon to be preached by him on the first Sunday after election. You will find it in Genesis, I think, and it is this: "And Reuben descended into the pit." [Applause.] The speaker discussed the Constitutional Amendment briefly, and alluded to the action of Congress in keeping out the Southern States. Instead of restoring these States to the Union, Congress had been striving "how not to do it." He alluded to BUTLER, BANKS and others as the leaders of the party which wanted to impeach and depose the President. Some hisses were raised at the mention of these names, but the speaker said it was useless to hiss the individuals, when they represent a large party, but we must vote the party down in the coming election. Mr. HOFFMAN concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to stand by their party, elect conservative men to office, and by that means do away with all talk of another civil war, and restore to us peace in fact as well as in name.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of Mayor HOFFMAN's speech, introduced the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT H. PRUYN, Esq.

SPEECH OF ROBERT H. PRUYN.

Mr. PRUYN spoke confirming the statement of Mr. HOFFMAN as to the progress of the Conservative Union Party, and further claimed that every day important accessions were being received from the Republican Party. It is not strange, said Mr. PRUYN, that the party who strives to divide the Union should divide the State, but they should fail in the one as in the other. If that result were ever doubtful it is no longer so. Now, I ask whether the American people will aid these Radicals by their votes to violate the solemn obligations the people themselves have made. [No, no.] They will not; they will place no obstacle to the resumption of their rightful equality in all things by the Southern people. [Cheers.]

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, being vociferously called for, then came forward amid the most enthusiastic cheers and tigers again and again renewed.

GOV SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

In the election of 1864 we were told that the war which then raged in our land must be settled by force of arms; that when armed rebellion was put down our Union would be restored; that fraternal relationship between the North and the South would be firmly based on mutual respect, wrought out on the battle-field, where both parties had shown courage worthy of the American name. We urged that our soldiers had won victories that enabled statesmanship to put an end to the contest that was filling our land with mourning, and loading down our industry with debt and taxation. That prolonged war made new questions, and that it was unsafe to leave the fruit of triumph ungathered. In answer it was said that the sword would soonest hew out the road to peace, to union and concord; that GRANT and SHERMAN were the only negotiators they would trust. When they had done their work there would be no questions left to perplex the public mind. We then warned the people that when every Southern army was driven from the field, and resistance was given up, it would be found that obstacles would be put in the way of the return of the Southern States to their duties. But the people trusted those who said force alone should be used. It is nearly two years since the surrender of the Southern armies, and yet we are vexed to-day with more doubts and difficulties than at any other period since the war broke out. The historian will tell of victories won by heroic valor which would have ended the contest, if there had been an honest purpose on the part of those who controlled the administrative and legislative departments of Government. But the Southern armies were crushed out two years ago. No longer can those who wield power shield themselves by throwing upon the soldiers the discredit of our disorganized condition. What has been done since our final victory to unite our people, to bind the States together by bonds of common interest, of fraternal regard, and by measures of wise statesmanship? Nothing, worse than nothing. We have drifted further than ever from a restored Union. Two years ago we were battling to bring back seceded States to their duties; to-day we are haggling over terms of reunion; and the interests of party and not the safety of the Republic directs the political action. At the end of the battle the people of the North were in favor of a generous use of their victories, and the South were ready to accept results and return to their duties. But now all is changed. Men in power find their advantage in discord; hatred of the South is taught by the Press, by a class of men in the pulpit whose vindictive piety was never drawn from our Savior's teachings, by public speakers and by pictorial papers; they strive to stir up malignant passions. The questions growing out of this state of affairs have been discussed mainly with regard to their effects upon the rights, duties and condition of the South. I ask you now to look at the perils they came to, the rights, the interests and well-being of the North. The people of the South were divided during the war; some opposed the rebellion; some were hurried into it without thought, and were glad when it was over: all yielded to the result. They are now settling down into the belief that we are unrelenting foes; that there can be no hearty Union. Unless there is a change of policy, in a little while they will accept the theory that they are a conquered people, with the rights as well as the liabilities of that condition. A military government will be forced upon us by making a military government necessary for their subjection. They will have everything to gain and nothing to lose by revolutions. We have more to fear from the South if it accepts the doctrine of subjugation than we ever had to fear from its armed rebellion; we cannot enslave them without enslaving ourselves. We cannot have a Government whose Northern face shall smile devotion to the popular will, and whose Southern aspect shall frown contempt, defiance and hate to the people of eleven States. The South has comparatively little to fear from misgovernment. It is not wise or safe to trample upon those who for years with desperate courage held their ground against the millions we sent to the field, and the thousands of millions of treasure we spent in the contest—a contest which filled our homes with mourning, loaded us down with debt and taxation, and wrought great and lasting changes in the policy, the maxims, and structure of our Government. A wise settlement of pending questions will do much to build up the prosperity of the South; an unwise policy will do more to break down the wealth and prosperity of the North. Suppose the Constitutional Amendment is forced through, what will be the end of the measure? It is held by some of the New-England conventions and speakers that the right of voting belongs to every man, and some say to every woman, too. If this be true, it follows that the vote of each man shall have equal value, and it will not do to suffer the vote of a man in Rhode Island to weigh down the votes of twenty men in New-York. The moment we open the question of representative power, the agitation must go on until we reach the logical end. Are the New-England States ready to accept the result of their own teachings? At this time they enjoy a disproportionate power in the Senate. If this question be opened, they will be stripped of this. This strength is now used against the Democratic Party, but I do not wish old States with honorable histories put down upon lower levels. The wisdom of Solomon has admonished the world that "a wise man seeks peace, but a fool will be meddling." I approve the purposes of President JOHNSON, because he seeks peace and concord. I oppose the policy of Congress, because it is one that is meddling and dangerous. The debt of our Government is about $3,000,000,000. Some of it has been paid off, about which you have been told; more has been added to it about which you have not been told. Now our national credit stands low in the markets of the world; it is sold at a great discount. For some reason, the credit of our Government is not as strong as that of a good merchant or of a respectable citizen. Why is this? Our debt is less than that of Great Britain, our population is larger, our resources are greater. Why do we suffer this loss and dishonor? Because the world sees we have not restored our Union; that our house is divided against itself; that the controlling party is pushing a violent policy. The buyers and lenders see we have ample wealth and pay heavy interest. They want to lend to us and to buy our bonds, but they look to the action of Congress, and then hold that our bonds are worth less than half the value of a British bond for investment. There is but one reason for this, and that is the unsettled condition of our country. Can our citizens who hold our public securities put the unchecked control of public affairs into the hands of reckless men? The Congressional party grows vindictive, not generous, when it gains victories. The demands made by them now were repelled as unreasonable one year ago. During this canvass with every advantage gained they put forth more violent schemes; the deposition of the President is now pressed because they carried Pennsylvania; give them New-York, and maddened by triumph and drunk with success, they will shake the nation's credit to its base. Not those who tread most carefully, but those who venture furthest are made their leaders. Hence every General who came out of the war with damaged character regains party favor by violent speeches, while those who headed victorious marches urge moderation. It is a strange spectacle when brave and victorious Generals urge reconciliation, and by so doing sink in favor with a party which owes its strength to their victories. Yet a little time since this party held that GRANT and SHERMAN alone could reconstruct this Government; after their victories the Republicans held that they had reconstructed it; but to-day they denounce those heroes because they wish to follow up reconstruction by harmony and concord. If the vote of New-York be given in favor of violent measures, not only will the national credit suffer, but with it our banking system will be thrown into disorder. For the first time in our history it is proposed to alter our Constitution, and depose a President, in order to keep a party in power, and by those acts lead the world to think our Government is upturned, and that we are treading in the footsteps of our Mexican neighbors. A people who will break the national compact for party purposes will break financial compacts. The violence of party has ever been the bane of our country. Hereafter this evil will be made worse by the growth of patronage. In the better days of the republic, men lived and died who never saw a government officer except the postmaster. To-day, tax-gatherers swarm in every house, field and work-shop. With this new source of danger, can we afford the spectacle of deposing our Chief-Magistrate? The meddling and disorganizing policy of Congress, if carried out, will be hurtful to the working men of the North. It calls for large armies. If the South is to be held in subjection until, in the language of Mr. PHILLIPS, it gravitates toward the ideas Massachusetts, at least 100,000 men must be kept in arms, at a cost of more than $100,000,000 each year. The South will have the benefit of the money thus spent, and in time may look with as much satisfaction upon the arrival of troops as is shown by our Canadian friends when regiments are quartered in their town. Great armies are to be kept up by Congressional legislation—the usual evils will follow. Our General and State Governments are fast getting to be corrupt and wasteful. The cost of them must be borne by labor. Government bonds pay no taxes; and the disorganized South, instead of helping to bear these burdens, will add to their weight. Meetings are now held in all parts of our country to shorten the hours of toil. Men claim that they should have more time for rest and mental culture. All agree that this is right; all promise to support them in their movement—Republicans and Democrats alike. But promises are cheap, and sympathy is of but little value if it stops with the mere sentiment. I ask the workingmen to think of this. You must pay your taxes and you must work to do so. It matters not if these taxes are paid into the hands of the tax-gatherers, or to the merchant who puts them into the price you pay for his goods. Of course, if you could buy your food, fuel, clothes and other necessaries and comforts of life at the cost of production, adding a reasonable profit free from the taxation which enters into prices at this time, you could live with your present wages by laboring four hours each day. Taxation in its varied forms more than doubles the cost of life in this country. Each man in the shop and field works a part of the day for himself and family, and a part of the day to meet the cost of Government. Taxation means toil. And more taxation means more hours of toil. The Congressional policy of hate, of discord of meddling, of large armies, and of corrupt patronage, will lengthen out your hours of labor—for you must pay for these things. Another evil to the North, growing out of the system of firing the minds of our people with hatred of the South, is that public attention is turned away from great questions of financial policy which concern every class of our citizens. All admit that our inflated currency and its shifting value is a cause of business confusion, of wild speculation and of demoralizing waste and extravagance. We have reason to fear these evils will grow until they bring us to financial ruin. Not only is the public debt, which pays nothing to support Government, held mainly in one corner of our country, but the banks, which have a right to make the currency for all the States are placed and owned in a large degree by the Eastern and Middle States. Not only our debt, but our currency is sectionalized. In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, made last session to Congress, it was shown that of the national bank notes then issued, Massachusetts had $52 for every person within her borders; Connecticut, $41; and Rhode Island, $77; while in the great commercial States of the West—Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—the proportion is in Ohio only $5 per head; in Illinois, $6; in Michigan, $3, and in Wisconsin, $3 per head of the population. So that whatever profits are made out of bank circulation, by far the largest proportion thereof goes to these New-England States. The number and wealth of the people of the great States thus left with little or no means of getting currency, except as borrowed from more favored sections, make this a glaring evil. As they grow in commerce, wealth and power, they will demand, with a strong show of reason, that they shall be put upon an equal footing with the Northeastern section of the Union. And this will be done by an increase of paper money, for the debtor and speculative interests will always control Congressional action. While there is danger that the paper bubble is to be blown up until it bursts, and throw our whole system of debt, banking and currency into ruin, the public thought is turned away from this peril and from guarding against it, and is taken up with schemes to fasten a despotic and military Government upon the people of the South. If the day comes that this Government fails to keep its faith with the holders of national bonds and national currency, this Union will be in extreme peril, and we shall pay the penalty of neglecting our own affairs to meddle with the home concerns of distant States. At the last session of Congress a new bill for taxation upon foreign and home products was passed in the House of Representatives and now lies in the Senate, to be acted upon after the pending elections. It is a bill which will fall heavily upon the commercial and farming interests of our country. It will harm this great City. It will lengthen the hours of labor and will scant the food and clothing of the poor, but who hears of this amid the howlings of sectional rage? Leading Republican journals have denounced the measure, as one which would bring disaster upon us; but who heeds their warnings? Nay, they do not heed their own warnings, but are foremost in upholding those whom they charge with the guilt of selfish and dangerous legislation. This question of tariffs and taxation, and not the negro question, keeps our country divided. The last has been used to lead the people of this State by their prejudices. Made bold by success, the mask is thrown off, and BANKS, BOUTWELL, BUTLER, PHILLIPS, and other New-England orators, aver the Southern States shall not be admitted to the Union even if they give the negro the right to vote. Let us look at the moral evils which this gospel of hate has brought upon all forms of public actions in party, church or literature. I speak of the sad spectacle which we have seen in the discomfiture of those who built up the party of bigotry and hate, and who now are the very Neros of the passion they have stirred up, but which they cannot quiet. Each of these men of brains, who thought they were guiding events, have had to pick themselves out of the dust into which they were tumbled, because they dared to speak out an honest opinion, which did not chime with the coarse passions and narrow views of the mass of their party. The rough-hewn, vigorous editor of the *Tribune*, who beyond other men had pushed on the political fight against the South until he may partly claim to have done most of all to kindle the flames of civil war, saw, in its bloody course, that wise statesman could save the Union and stop the waste of life and treasure. He made the attempt, and the wild herd behind him trod him down. An eloquent clergyman, who prided himself upon boldness and daring, felt that he owed something to religion as well as to party; he tried to teach men that, as our Saviour came to save us while we were in open rebellion to Divine authority, we who prayed each night God's forgiveness of our daily sins, should at least have pity upon our brethren who had laid down their arms, but the bellowing crowds drowned the words of charity, and the frightened divine dare not to-day preach words of love and peace from our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount. They know that the Southern States are kept out of the Union because, as agricultural States, they would be represented by those who would act for the interests of commerce here, and for the interests of agriculture in the Northwest. There was meaning in Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' statement in this hall, when he said South Carolina would have representation in Congress when it acted in accord with Massachusetts. I might speak of others as well as those who have learned the humiliating truth that their abilities govern less than the bloody rage and stentorian lungs of men they despise in their hearts, and that they only hate their leadership by outrunning in an ignoble race brutal and stupid bigots. While I feel no friendship for these men and while they think ill of me, I know they are men of ability; and it is a public evil when those most fitted to guide a great party become the mere slaves of the meaner passions of their associates. The public safety is endangered when the ablest men of a governing party dare not speak out their honest thoughts or act out their clear convictions. But there are Republicans who admit that Congress is too violent; that it is dangerous to leave open the great break in the circle of our national unity, and who see that there is a class of men who make their zeal and fanaticism pay, by stealthily and steadily fastening upon the country a system of taxation which will enrich them at the cost of the general welfare. They also know that when laws are fastened upon the country they cannot be got rid of, for a minority by means of Senatorial power can stop the passage of a good law or prevent the repeal of a bad one. The control of the great committees of the Senate has been given into the hands of the members from the small States. These things are admitted by honest men, while adroitly they fear the black will be ill-treated unless the North protects them by a constitutional amendment. Now it is the duty of all men to lift up the black as much as they can. It matters not how they were brought into their present condition. The people of the South are bound by every dictate of interest, of duty, of mercy, to take care of and educate the negroes of the South, and to elevate them as high in the social and political scale as can be done. This duty will fall upon the people of the South in any event. They and their ideas will govern the South despite of any amendments made to the Constitution, or any armies we may station within its bounds. If we believe in our system of Government, we believe they will most certainly do this duty well. We must do one of two things. We must leave this matter in the hands of the people who have every motive and inducement to make the blacks useful, intelligent and industrious citizens, or to leave with the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, who have every interest and motive to keep them helpless and dependent. The love of power, the love of gain, and the love of office, all impel them to that course. Some of them may rise to the level of their duties; but the system violates every principle of business economy, of political policy, and of moral restraint, held out by all classes of citizens. Unfortunately for themselves and the country, the interests of the Republican Party demand discord and disorder. Hence they hail with joy every act of violence and bloodshed, and they feel most confidence in party success when the country is most convulsed. The question to be decided at this election is, shall the State of New-York add fuel to the flames which threaten to destroy the Union? At the end of a long and bloody civil war which tested to the utmost the strength of our Government and which has left us perplexed with problems growing out of debt, taxation and questions of constitutional law, of Executive and Congressional power, of military and judicial authority. When every thoughtful man is filled with anxieties about the future, it is proposed to add to this confusion by deposing the President. This act is to be done at a time when party spirit is to be still more influenced by the increase of party patronage, and is to be made a precedent for the future shifting of political power. We are not to stand before the world as a people who have saved our Government, but as a people who have entered upon a war of factions the very way the enemies of our country have charged that all Republics have sunk down into anarchy, and in which they asserted we should soon drift. The speaker concluded by calling upon all good citizens and all lovers of good order to rally to the support of JOHN T. HOFFMAN and the Democratic ticket.

When the applause had subsided following the close of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR's speech, the Secretary of the meeting, Mr. BURRILL, read the following communications from President JOHNSON on the subject of the Fenian trials in Canada.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the resolutions presented to me this morning by your Committee I inclose herewith a copy of a communication of this date addressed to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York, from which it will be perceived that prompt measures have been taken by the Government of the United States in regard to United States citizens at present confined in Canada.

Very respectfully, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq., Chairman, &c.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1866.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 26th inst., together with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the City of New-York, and approved by yourself, asking the interposition of the Government of the United States to secure the pardon and release of ROBERT BROSS LYNCH and other citizens of the United States now confined in Canada.

In reply, I transmit for your information a copy of communications addressed by the Department of State on the 27th inst., to the British Minister at Washington, and the Consul of the United States at Toronto, Canada. These prompt proceedings will convince you of the deep interest felt by the Government of the United States in the cases of these citizens, and of its determination to take all steps that may be necessary and proper for the protection of all its citizens wheresoever they may be.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. JNO. T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York.

The reading of the above letters was received with repeated cheers. Judge PARKER was next introduced, and spoke vigorously at considerable length, concluding by calling upon the people of New-York to prove themselves to be the mighty force that will beat back the tide of Radicalism threatening to devastate the country.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM was next introduced, and made a telling and witty speech. He was followed by Judge PAGE, of Schenectady, after which the meeting broke up.

Outside Proceedings.

The grand stand occupied a position in Clinton Place, east of the Mercantile Library building, and commanding a view of the front of Cooper Institute and the minor stands in that immediate locality. At intervals a band performed national and other airs, alternated with the firing of rockets and the explosion of miniature mines, while two immense bonfires, one in front of the Cooper Institute, and the other in the immediate vicinity of the grand stand, served to impart warmth to that portion of the assemblage whose devotion to the object of the meeting would not prompt them to approach nearer to the speakers. Drummond lights were placed at each of the extreme sides of the square, one on Third-avenue and the other near Clinton Hall, which threw a volume of light upon the scene. In front of the Cooper Institute was one stand surrounded by lamps of the corporation pattern, served with kerosene lights, one lamp for each State in the Union. Across the square from the Bible House to the Cooper Institute there was a generous display of bunting, which included the two familiar flags bearing the arms of the City of New-York, so frequently seen floating triumphantly from the proud heights of the City Hall.

The German stand, on the east side of the area, was surrounded by a characteristic motto, in German.

The grand stand, which was commodious, was covered with a lofty canopy of blue, and was surrounded by the "stars and stripes," completely enveloping the speakers and other occupants, yet failing to make the atmosphere as warm and comfortable as was that inside of the Cooper Institute. As the time for organization approached, the ward organizations began to pour into the Square with transparencies, particolored lanterns, Roman candles and an almost endless variety of mottoes.

THE GRAND STAND.

The meeting at the grand stand was called to order by Hon. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and Hon. WILLIAM CHAUNCEY was elected President. Speeches were made by Ex-Governor PARKER, of New-Jersey; Ex-United States Senator WALL, of New-Jersey; Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. E. O. PERRINE and Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS. One other stand was occupied by these and other speakers during the evening. A great amount of enthusiasm, gunpowder and kerosene was expended, and, on the whole, the meetings, both inside and out, were as successful demonstrations as could have been expected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RAIN ON MONDAY NIGHT.—The rain on Monday night was so severe that the residents of those parts of the city who occupy low or swampy ground were sadly inconvenienced. The residents of the row of brick tenement-houses on Canton-street, opposite the City Park, were overflowed. The occupants took their furniture to the upper floors in order to save it, and mostly succeeded. In Navy-street and Hudson-avenue the cellars were filled with water, and the inhabitants were compelled to remove to the upper stories. Several chimneys were blown down in different parts of the city, but no particular damage was done in consequence.

SUICIDE OF A DRUG CLERK.—Mr. JAS. SMYTHE, residing in Johnson-street, near Division-street, committed suicide on Monday night by taking a dose of laudanum. On returning home he remarked that he had had some words of an unpleasant nature with the book-keeper of the establishment in which he was employed, Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-street, New-York, but intended to go back and rectify matters. He then sent his daughter, 14 years of age, to a drug-store in Myrtle-avenue for 25 cents worth of laudanum, which she procured, and he swallowed it, causing death during the night. Drs. LITTLE and McINTYRE attended upon him, but he was so far gone that nothing could be done in his behalf.

MRS. CARHART'S RESIDENCE.—The residence of Mrs. CARHART, in Caril-street near Johnson street, has frequently been attacked since the unfortunate affair in which she shot a man for attempting to enter the house. A man named DANIEL MACAULEY was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of malicious mischief, in throwing stones, &c., whereby the lives of the mother of the accused (CATHARINE HALEY) and others were endangered. MACAULEY was held for a hearing.

THE BRAINE CASE.—The case of Lieut. BRAINE, who claims to have been a commissioned officer in the rebel service, and who was some time since arrested on the charge of piracy and murder on the high seas, was set down for hearing before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday morning at 10, o'clock. The case had been adjourned on several occasions for the benefit of the defendant, but as it appeared that the Grand Jury had indicted BRAINE, further proceedings were suspended.

THE WHISKY LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED.—The libel suit brought by IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., Republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District, against THOMAS McCAFFREY and JOHN FOX, was yesterday called up in the Fourth Judicial Court. The proceedings in the case having been conducted in an illegal manner, the prisoners were discharged. The libel consisted in McCAFFREY making a statement that he saw Mr. BUCKMAN drink a glass of Bourbon whisky. Mr. FOX was charged with giving publicity to McCAFFREY's statement.

ALLOWED BAIL.—FELIX DOYLE, who was arrested at an early hour on Sunday morning last on a charge of aiding and abetting in the felonious assault on THOMAS FARMER the same morning, was yesterday allowed the privilege of giving bonds to answer by Justice DAILEY, FARMER being pronounced out of danger. Mr. DOYLE is already under bonds to answer for various offences.

THE LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS.—Several liquor manufacturers were brought before United States Commissioners JONES and NEWTON yesterday morning on the charge of manufacturing different kinds of liquors without the usual license. Most of the parties paid their fines, and several were held for a subsequent hearing.

THE BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The free evening schools of this city were opened on Monday night, and were tolerably well attended. A large number of young men and girls usually attend these schools during the Winter, and there is no doubt that every class will be filled within a few nights. Such, at least, is the desire of those having control.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A child named MARY E. NEWBURKE, aged 4 years, fell from the third-story window of a house in Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, on Monday afternoon, fracturing her skull and breaking a leg. She was conveyed to the Hospital.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—The police of the Forty-fifth Precinct last evening arrested a man named THOMAS ROACH, on a charge of stealing an overcoat valued at $25 from the store No. 246 Grand-street, Eastern District. The property was found at his residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A grand mass ratification meeting of the Democracy will be held at the Catholic Institute this evening. The speakers announced are Ex-Gov. PARKER, Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, Hon. ROBERT GILCHRIST, Senator C. H. WINFIELD, Hon. JACOB R. WORTENDYKE, and Hon. LEON ABBETT.

DISCHARGE OF THE ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—The four young men mentioned yesterday as having been arrested as alleged pickpockets were all discharged from custody, there being no evidence against them.

LARCENY ON A SCHOONER.—DANIEL BLACKMAN, who was arrested for stealing $300 from a companion on board an Egg Harbor schooner, lying at Jersey City, confessed his crime and returned $279 of the money. He was committed for trial.

THE JEWISH TEMPLE EMANUEL. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Jewish Synagogue Emanuel, at the corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed on account of the threatening state of the weather until to-day at 2 P. M.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR—Sales 500 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for Western Bakers'; $14 25@$14 50 for Amber Winter. WHEAT firm and tending upward; 33,200 bushels sold at $2 25 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $2 25 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $2 40 for Green Bay Club. CORN—164,800 bushels sold (nearly all to arrive) at $1 20@$1 22, and one cargo, to arrive, at $1 24. OATS—Sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at 62c. BARLEY—50,000 bushels sold on private terms; 2,000 bushels Canada, $1 13. RYE—Sales 32,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 32. PEAS nominal at $1 25@$1 35. PORK—$33. LARD—16c.@17c. WHISKY nominal at $2 38. RECEIPTS—2,697 bbls. Flour; 65,614 bushels Wheat; 38,194 bushels Corn; 19,720 bushels Oats; 5,281 bushels Barley; 41,433 bushels Rye. EXPORTS—65,160 bushels Wheat; 15,500 bushels Corn; 32,220 bushels Oats; 9,400 bushels Barley; 15,140 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT quiet at $2 19@$2 21 for No. 1; No. 2 advanced 3c.@4c., closing at $1 96@$2 06. CORN advanced 7c.@8c.; sales at 98¼c.@$1. OATS are firm at an advance of 6c.@7c., closing at 49½c.@52c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at $2 34 for bonded. PROVISIONS steady. HOGS fairly active at an advance of 15c.@20c.; sales at $8 25@$8 62½. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 99,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm at $2 85. WHISKY firm at $2 34. MESS PORK dull. LARD declined to 13c. GOLD 145.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at $2 15 for No. 1, and $2 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, $2 35. CORN nominally higher; no sales. BARLEY firm, but dull; sales 9,000 bushels. Bay Quinte—$1 26½, free; 640 at $1 64, in bond; 9,000 bushels do., private terms; 9,000 bushels choice Up-Lake, $1 05, in bond; 5,300 Shore, $1 23, free. RYE scarce and no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. IMPORTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Oats. EXPORTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Barley, 7,800 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR very firm and unchanged; low grades scarce and active. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN active and higher. OATS higher; sales at 52c.@55½c. PORK lower at $32 50. BACON unchanged. LARD lower; sales at 14c. for prime kettle. WHISKY declined; sales at $2 32.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR firmer but quiet. WHEAT 1c. better; White Michigan, $2 95@$2 97; Amber Michigan, $2 87; No. 1 Spring, $2 35. CORN excited and 11c.@12c. higher; sales at $1 09@$1 10 for No. 1 mixed. OATS 6c.@8c. better; 56c.@58c. for No. 1. RYE 3c. better, at $1 15@$1 18. BARLEY steady at $1. FREIGHTS 1c. higher; Corn to Buffalo, 7c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

CRUDE TURPENTINE advanced to $5 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced to 80c. RESIN quiet and no sales. TAR $2 90. COTTON 36c.@37c.

[Advertisement.]

A column would scarcely suffice to describe in an adequate manner one-half the novel styles of masculine head-gear suitable for the season, manufactured by the irrepressible and inimitable KNOX. Every gentleman who would keep pace with the times must buy his hat at the headquarters of fashion, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HORRIBLE.—A man has been robbed just as he had made up his mind to order the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 30—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Mr. McCann, Mrs. J. G. Meyer, Mr. Maury, Mrs. Power and 2 children, Mr. Sachtlebow, J. Claus, Mr. Davidson and son, Mr. Whittaker, J. G. Meyer, Mr. Walley, Miss Walley, Mr. Holbrook, Miss Sallemons, Mr. Cartmann.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—M. C. Tomlinson, J. F. Winters, Miss Lizzie Wright, Miss Julia Dodd, J. McDowell, R. Beman, J. R. Langley, Miss Waddy, Jas. Caverley, W. G. Robinson, W. E. Alexander, E. Hein, W. Dent, Philip Gouge, S. B. Jackson, Charles Upright, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 4 58 | Moon rises...12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 2 50 | Hell Gate.... 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Santiago de Cuba, Behrn, Nicaragua, North Am. Steamship Co.; Juno, Smith, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Washington, Chichester, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamer Miami, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Winged Arrow, Chase, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Wm. Tapscott, Bell, London, J. Tapscott.

Barks Tweed, (Br.,) McDougall, Bremen, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Brothers, (Br.,) Padden, London, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Maitland, A. Smithers & Co.; Jeanette, (Norw.,) Hussing, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rolerson, Scott, Wilmington, Young & Cowan.

Schooners Burdett Hart, Denton, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Marcena Munson, Jr., Dayton, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Julia E. Willets, Bayles, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; America, Reynolds, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Maranham and Para, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; C. A. Johnson, Krause, Washington, N. C., W. K. Ingraham; Kitty Coburn, Wilson, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Agnes, Kenyon, Corpus Christi, Smith & Dunning.

Sloop Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasville.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Bienville, Worden, St. Thomas Oct. 6, and Port-au-Prince 10th. The B. is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine, having had 14 deaths on the passage, and 18 are now sick with yellow and intermittent fever.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool Oct. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 421 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 29, 12:30 A. M., 384 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with one of the Inman line of ships, bound E.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. Saw a fore and aft schooner ashore on Sandy Hook this morning, apparently just gone on.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 13, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 226 passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 142 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Arcus, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Robert L. Lane, (Br.,) Snow, Cardiff 32 ds., with iron and coal to order.

Bark Agra, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Liverpool Sept. 18, and Holyhead 29th, with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Oct. 12, lat. 47, lon. 38, Peter Cummings, of Newfoundland, aged 27, fell from the jibboom and was drowned. Oct. 15, lat. 44, lon. 45 30, fell in with ship Walverch, of Sunderland, in a sinking condition. Took on board Capt. Haynes, and all of his crew, 21 in number. The W. was from Falmouth for Quebec, in ballast; had sprung a leak on Oct. 13, during a heavy gale from N. W. Oct. 19, spoke bark Wm. Collings, of Sunderland, from Cardiff for New-York, and transferred nine of the rescued crew to her, as the bread on the Agra was growing short. The Agra had fine weather, with easterly winds, most of the passage.

Bark Linda Stewart, Lewis, St. Johns, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. Thompson. Oct. 14, lat. 29 30, lon. 66 30, passed a wreck, supposed to be a fore and aft schooner, with both masts gone and full of water. The bark Munaton, North, for Baltimore, and brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, for Mayaguez, sailed from St. Johns on the 12th inst.

Brig Louisa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bell, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to C. H. Trumbull. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig J. B. S., (of London,) Scriven, Rio Janeiro Sept. 12, and Hampton Roads Oct. 27, with coffee to order. Has had heavy N. and N. E. winds and split sails.

Brig Arab, (of Gibraltar,) Dominguez, Mansanilla 36 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Moss & Ward. Left no. Am. vessels.

Brig Idola, Look, Gibara, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. 24th, lat. 36½, lon. 71, saw a quantity of boards and shingles adrift.

Brig Annandale, (Br.,) Marsh, Windsor, with plaster to Geo. F. Penniston.

Brig Union T., Tufts, of and from St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Irene, Dyer, Savannah, with lumber.

Schr. Lizzie, (of Harrington,) Tabbut, Jacksonville 16 ds., with lumber to J. Moore & Co. No date, lat. 31 30, about the centre of the Gulf Stream, passed a spar and door, both painted white, supposed from the steamship Evening Star.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to D. Lewis & Co. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Tuthill, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Balloon, Clay, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Clarissa Ann, (Br.,) Marshman, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Fred Warren, Buckman, Bangor, to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Viola, Snerman, Shulee, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, lime.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, in ballast.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30—Arr. steamers Saxon, Philadelphia; Wm. Tibbetts, Savannah; barks Nestor, Calcutta; M. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos; brig C. B. Allen, Philadelphia. Below, at anchor off Nahant, bark Pathfinder, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. A. C. Haynes, of the ship Walverch, of Sunderland, abandoned at sea, makes the following report: Left Falmouth Monday, Sept. 24, nothing remarkable occurring till Friday, Oct. 12, when we had a heavy gale from N. W.; lost sails and strained the ship much. 13th, found the ship leaking, all hands at the pumps. 15th, the crew getting exhausted, and the leak gaining rapidly, got the boats ready to abandon the ship; 4 P. M., sighted a sail; bore away for her, and asked to be taken on board. When we left she had nine feet of water in her, and fast settling down and becoming unmanageable; at noon, lat. 44 10 N., lon. 45 W., 7 P. M., went on board the bark Agra, of Windsor, N. S., from Liverpool for New-York; made sail and proceeded. We have received every kindness from Capt. Mark Shaw and all on board during the passage. Oct. 19, the supply of bread becoming short on board, transferred nine of my crew to the bark Wm. Collings, of Sunderland, from Cardiff for New-York.

A fore and aft schooner is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook, having gone on this morning.

Foreign Ports.

At Gibara, Cuba, Oct. 12, brig Crocus, Johnson, for Boston Oct. 16.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

This preparation is unequaled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged, and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

cures general debility, impotency, nervous incapacity dyspepsia, depression, loss of appetite, low spirits, imbecility, mental indolence, emaciation, ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequaled preparation.

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
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SHOW CARD MOUNTING.

SHOW CARDS MOUNTED AND FINISHED IN ANY STYLE DESIRED. PICTURES FRAMED, &c., BY
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SOME OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
For bargains, apply at
G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

CARPETS, VERY LOW FOR CASH.
A large assortment, foreign and domestic.
E. F. MANY & CO., No. 6 4th-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 615, Oct. 31, 1866.
39, 22, 29, 45, 52, 1, 56, 10, 47, 67, 15, 77, 75, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 616, Oct. [illegible]
61, 36, 77, 40, 60, 49, 7, 28, 72, 54, 15, 44, 1.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 515, Oct. [illegible]
49, 28, 59, 31, 74, 55, 78, 54, 70, 62, 48, 11, 51, 13.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 516, Oct. [illegible]
33, 71, 57, 25, 52, 9, 48, 43, 34, 14, 16, 15, 41.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.